MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

When you take
WELLINGTON'S
MOTOR CAR
You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
Telegrams:
"WELLINGTON CYCLISTS"
POONA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. III. NO. 285 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1915. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
5th Dec. 15	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
12th „	Khiva ..	9000	....	....
19th „	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
26th „	Kashgar ..	9000	....	..
2nd Jan. '16	Mooltan ..	10000	....	..
9th „	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
16th „	Maloja ..	12500	....	..
23rd „	Khyber ..	9000	....	..
30th „	Salsette ..	6000	Arabia ..	8000
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11500	....	..

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
2nd Dec. 15	Novara ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000
16th „	Nellore ..	7000	Moldavia ..	10000
30th „	Sardinia ..	7000	Karmala ..	9000
13th Jan 16	Nankin ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
27th „	Namur ..	7000	Mongolia ..	10000
10th Feb.	Novara ..	7000	Malwa ..	11600
24th „	Nellore ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to "THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
30th Nov.	Palamcotta	East and South African ports via Porebunder.
*30th „	Linga ..	Karachi Coasting.
4th Dec.	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct connecting with s. s. "Dwarka" for Persian Gulf (passengers only).

* or on arrival of the English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4625	19th Nov.	20th Nov.
Kamakura Maru	K. Higo	6126	1st Dec.	13th Dec.
Mayori Maru ..	S. Kushibiki	3773	10th Dec.	22nd Dec.
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki	3801	20th Dec	25th Dec.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	28th Dec.	8th Jan. 16

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building, Hornby Road Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Inaoh Maru	3899	T. Wakazawa	26th Nov.	5th Dec.
Java Maru	4499	T. Fuchizami	29th Nov.	9th Dec.
ShinkokuMaru	5336	K. Kuchiki	10th Dec.	21st Dec.
Europe Maru	3078	S. Hirano	18th Dec.	29th Dec

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Whoever has tried Zymole Trokeya never goes without them. Every day their popularity increases, simply because they do just what is claimed for them. B-10

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
			1915.
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	Nov. 27th

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
Cley of Paris	A & C	9000	2nd Dec	30th Dec
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250	....	

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	686
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
exceed	exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager,
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

H. APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 2,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1885.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	& SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY
MOTOR CAR	GUARANTEE
MOTOR CYCLE	PLATE GLASS
BICYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
LIVE STOCK	DRIVING
ACCIDENT	ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
25-14, Church Gate St. BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112)
Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	16th Dec. 1915.
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	3rd Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	12th Feb. „
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th „ „

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Return.
	Rs. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420 630
Bombay to Cairo	435 669
Bombay to Port Said	450 675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555 867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630 942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570 855
Bombay to Liverpool	600 900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867 1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years. Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopgate London E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY;

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA;

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 423

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen. 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port
Australia	Calcutta	Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Les Anglos	Osaka	Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsihanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
Bankers to the Government in Busra.
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted

For other particulars and rules of busines apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

WHY BANISH YOUR OLD PIANO?

If your piano has lost its power, its attractiveness and your interest in it, it is for the reason that it needs renovation.

We can restore the tone and put the action into a condition almost new, removing all the jangling and ill-tone, thereby giving it

A NEW LEASE OF LIFE

and returning to you the pleasure it once gave, in substitution of the disgust its possession imposes in its present state.

If this offer does not tempt you we will take your old instrument allowing you full value in part payment of a

BRAND NEW PIANO

which will be to you an investment of a life-time.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Perhaps you have some special engagement, have a headache and afraid to go. You needn't be. Stearns' Headache Cure makes the going possible. C 1

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopgate London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

THE Depositing Public of the City of Bombay, its suburbs and other Presidency Towns are hereby informed that the PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, Ltd., Lahore, and its BRANCHES have commenced to receive short term Deposits varying from 3 to 6 months at rates to be ascertained from the Manager, on application or personal interview, in the Bank's Office, No. 9, GREEN STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

Are you in an office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearns' Headache Cure gives quick relief. C 3

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISSING,—1 brown fibre suit case with 2 locks, belonging to Mr. N. Zalichi of Messrs. Ralli Brothers Calcutta, who arrived here by the P. and O. s.s. "Maloja" on 20th November, 1915. If any gentleman has removed it by mistake will he kindly communicate with Mr. ZALICHI at the above address. 2437

WANTED.

WANTED.—At once a CAPTAIN and a CHIEF OFFICER. Apply SHUSHTARY, at No. 121, Esplanade Road. 2452

WANTED—a SECOND HAND DOUBLE DEMY PRINTING PRESS, later pattern, in good working order. Apply to Box No. 644 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2449

WANTED by educated Frenchman, pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

A LADY desires to teach Singing, Piano and English to ladies and children of any nationality. Best credentials. Terms moderate. Apply "TEACHER" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1002

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS in a well situated flat on the Apollo Bunder. Accommodation for married couple or two bachelors. Good table and home conveniences. E. L. and F. Terms moderate. Apply to "X. Y. Z." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

A DISTINGUISHED and EXPERIENCED M.A., with first class testimonials English, History, Sanskrit, Matric Mathematics wants engagement as a teacher, tutor or companion. Terms must be liberal Write "X," c/o Post Master, Santa Cruz. 2439

WANTED, Immediately ELECTRICAL METER INSPECTOR with practical experience in reading, testing and repairing meters. Applicant must be able to read and write English, and should apply stating age and salary expected and enclosing copies of testimonials, to Messrs. FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL and CO., Ld., Karachi. 2433

WANTED an experienced and competent MANAGER for the Job Printing Department of the "Habul Matin," Ltd. Those applications will only be entertained which bear facts of the efficiency of the applicant's ability to manage Job Department of a big Press, to give estimates and to secure orders. Please apply, giving full particulars re efficiency, salary required and enclosing testimonials to THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, "Habul Matin" Press, Ltd., No. 164, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta. 910

WANTED:—1. HEAD CLERK for Trains, Statistical and Timetable Branch must have had through training in this work. Pay Rs. 90—10—120.

2. TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC INSPECTOR, European or Anglo-Indian, to take charge of Telegraph Traffic Branch of this Railway. Pay Rs. 150—10—200.

Apply in own hand-writing, stating age, present employment and salary with copies of testimonials, to

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER,
H. H. N. G. S. Railways,
1002 Secunderabad, Deccan.

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2193

FOR SALE—"GUBRUDER KNAKE" Ebonized case cottage piano in excellent condition Rs. 425 or offers. Apply to Box No. 125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT Book for 12 months with Servant's Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form, at Re. 1-8-0. From the A and N. Stores, Bombay and Calcutta, Thacker & Co. Ltd., Tract and Book Society, L. M. Furtado, Bombay and the Scottish Mission Press, Poona. 916

TO BE LET.

BOARD and LODGING for two batchelors in a healthy locality in Byculla, near Tram lines. Terms moderate. Apply "X" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 917

TO BE LET.—To Hindus only, Flats on Hughes Road, Choupaty. Monthly rent Rs. 90. Apply to:—
S. N. DABHOLKAR
2442 Choupaty.

TO BE LET—From January one first floor flat, Marbel Hall, Wodehouse Road, Colaba. E. F. & D. Apply to R. V. PEERMAHOMED, Chukla Street 2450

TO BE LET.

TO LET in the vicinity of Club Road, a nice large airy bed room with bath room and separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 175, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanoulie, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 989

TO LET.—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises. 2272

TO LET—Handsome double fronted PREMISES in the best part of Hornby Road. Lighted on three sides. Suitable for Bank, Insurance Office or High Class Shop. Marble Flooring and Modern Sanitary Conveniences. Apply Messrs. W. H. THORNS & CO., Bombay. 2317

TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW with outhouses and garden on Chinchpoogly Hill, Parel Tank Road most healthy situation. Rent Rs. 110 and water tax by meter. Apply to:—
S. N. DABHOLKAR
2442 Choupaty.

A LADY has a large airy bedroom vacant with verandah and lavatory attached for married couple or two bachelors. Excellent table. E. L. & F. and modern conveniences. Moderate charges. Apply to Box No. 111. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1003

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS BORINGS, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S.T.), on MONDAY, the 13th December, 1915, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out in the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000, and a minimum of Rs. 200 only) must accompany each Tender, along with a cash deposit form, which is supplied gratis on application as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes of the Bombay Circle if over Rs. 100 (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Assistant Auditor and Accountant-in-Charge, Cash Office, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applicants are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 12th November, 1915. 2291

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KHUSHALDAS HARGOWANDAS late of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant a merchant residing at Old Mody Khana within the Fort. ..... Deceased.

NATHIBAI, widow of the said KHUSHALDAS HARGOWANDAS, of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant residing at Old Mody Khana within the Fort appointed to apply for Letters of Administration on behalf of Bhagwandas Khusaldas the minor son of the said deceased for his use and benefit until he attains majority. .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness Sir Basil Scott Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-fifth day of November in the year of our Lord One-thousand Nine-hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,

The 25th day of Nov. 1915.

Messrs. JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE,
2453 Petitioner's Attorneys

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHEAP 1st and 2nd Class return tickets will be issued over the B. B. & C. I. Railway at reduced fares for Christmas Holidays.

For particulars, see Notices exhibited at stations, or apply to the undersigned.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1915. 2435

NOTICES.

JUNAGAD RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF CONSUMABLE STORES.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable stores for 6 months only commencing from the 1st January, 1916, will be received up to 12 o'clock by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief on THURSDAY, the 16th December, 1915.

A sum of Rs. 100 one hundred in cash must accompany the tender as earnest money without which no tender will be accepted. In case of unsuccessful tenderers the money received with their tenders will be refunded.

The copy of the tender with schedule of rates and terms and conditions of the contract may be had from the Storekeeper Junagad State Railway on payment of Re. 1 one only.

E. W. PROCTOR SIMS,
A. M. I. C. E.
Manager & Engineer-in-Chief, Junagadh Railway.

Junagadh, 24th November 1915. 2451

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE FIRST TERM of the next Session commences on January 3rd 1916. Students who desire to enter the College should present themselves on that date at 10-30 a.m.

About eleven scholarships (value Rs. 15 per mensem) will be awarded to Matriculates and School Final men. Residents of the Bombay Presidency are alone eligible. Those wishing to obtain scholarships must present themselves at the College on January 3rd and should enter their names as candidates as soon as possible.

Paying students unless Matriculates or School Final men are required to pass the College Entrance Test held at the College on January 3rd and the following days.

All candidates must pass an Examination in Physical Fitness held at the College on January 3rd and the following days and must produce certificates of moral character.

Further particulars may be obtained on application.

THE PRINCIPAL,
Bombay Veterinary College.

Parel, Bombay, 21st October, 1915. 2124

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 300 BALES OF KHANDESH COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Under instructions from the Insurance Office, concerned, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1915, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Arthur Bunder opposite the Fort Press Co., Colaba.

About 300 full pressed bales of Khandesh Cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 3RD DECEMBER, 1915, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

On FRIDAY, the 3rd December, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the bungalow next to the Volunteers' Quarters and opposite the Bombay Gymkhana, Waudby Road, Fort, very valuable and handsome neat made and French polished English-made furniture consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggons, double meat-safe, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs lined with rich tapestry, teakwood and blackwood arm and armless chairs, easy and rocking chairs, low chairs, single and double mirror door almirahs, teakwood cupboards, clothes hanging and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, solid wood side boards with mirror back, selected artistic cabinets, Chesterfield sofas and chairs by Roberts, Hammond Typewriter, hall side and corner cabinets, marble top centre tables, strong teapoys with rich engravings, writing and dressing tables, reclining sofas tables with electric lights, hat stands, book cases, one partition screen to suit for a room, single and double iron and brass bedsteads, engraved pier tables, sweet-toned cottage piano, phonograph, sewing machine, handsome perambulator, hall lamps, vases, table ornaments, rich pictures in frames, wall brackets, washing table, gent's bicycle by James in working order with Dunlop tyres, ice box with refrigerator, towel horse, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of the Ven'ble C. M. Barham (Archdeacon of Bombay).

Catalogues are published and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN THE LANDED PROPERTY AT HYDERABAD (SIND).

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq. the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Jethmal Bhagchand, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of December, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S. T.). at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in the following landed property.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—All that piece of land situate in Chuto Street in the Town of Hyderabad within the limits of the Registration District and Sub-District of Hyderabad (Sind) together with the building and structures standing thereon and bounded on the north by the house of Hashmatrai Khemchand, on the west by the house of Hardusmal Suratmal, on the south by the public street and on the east by the house of Naraindas Bhagchandni, bearing part of city survey No. 186, Street No. 1/14.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya Solicitors for the Official Assignee, at their office No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th November, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 23, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 1217.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Bungalow, at Mahim Bazar Road.

Under instructions from the Executor and Trustee of the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo with a view to wind-up the estate of the said deceased and to utilise the surplus in charity, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell to the highest bidder by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.), on THURSDAY, the 23rd December, 1915.

Private offers for the said property will be received by Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Executor and Trustee of the Will of Mahomed Haji Saboo and by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and by the Undersigned.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground or ort formerly of the Pension and Tax tenure, but now of freehold tenure (all taxes for the redemption of the same having been paid to Government) with the messuage, tenement or bungalow, stable, cook room and outhouses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahim Bazar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 731 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 249, New Nos. 3926 and C-3926, New Survey Nos. 1536 and 8-1536, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4743 and 4756 (3), and Street Nos. 72 and 85B, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Crustna Baloo, on or towards the West by the said Mahim Bazar Road, on or towards the North by the Mahim Bazar Cross Road, and on or towards the South by a passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Executor and Trustee of the Will of Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF GROUND NUTS AND COPRA (COCOANUTS).

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will tomorrow WEDNESDAY, the 1st prox., sell by Public Auction, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), at the Laxmi Oil Mill at Belvedere Road, Mazagon on account of the concerned:—

One lot of groundnuts and copra (cocoanuts).

Slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT DADAR MAIN ROAD NEAR THE STATION.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Messrs. G. D. Smith, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on THURSDAY, the 16th proximo, sell by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Dadar Main Road, containing by admeasurement 792 sq. yds. or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old survey No. 478, 486 and 505 and new No. 12483 and new survey No. 2/2002 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes and Ward F No. 524 Street No. 157 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Muncherji Bomanji Punthakey on or towards the South by the property of the G. I. P. Railway on the east by the Dadar Main Road, and on the west by the property of Mr. Punthakey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th Nov. 1915.

BOMBAY CRICKET WEEK.

13th to 18th December 1915.

IN AID OF
WOMEN'S BRANCH
OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

The following matches will be played on the Bombay Gymkhana Ground:—

His Excellency's Side (England) *v.* India
13th to 15th December.
Parsees *v.* Hindoos
16th to 18th December.

Applications for space for tents should be made to the Executive Engineer, P. W. D. Bombay.

Any further particulars can be obtained from.

J. E. JACKSON,
Hon. Sec. (Cricket),
BOMBAY GYMKHANA

Have you tried Zymole Trokeys? If you haven't, get a box and be convinced that they are the best throat relief on the market. They stimulate the secretions and refresh the mouth. B5

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY,
CHARNI ROAD.

TO-NIGHT

VIA WIRELESS
VIA WIRELESS
VIA WIRELESS

IN 5 REELS. 7,000 feet.

FIRST

PATHE GOLD-ROOSTER PLAY.

A Broadway Success by Winchell Smith and Paul Armstrong
Featuring

GAIL KANE

The most beautiful actress on the American Stage
and

BRUCE McRAE

Who needs no recommendation.

THRILLING RESCUE FROM A YACHT ON THE OPEN SEA.

And some wonderfully clear pictures of the United States Navy and trials of big guns specially lent for this film.

LATEST PATHE GAZETTE
and
A STARLIGHT Comedy. The funniest films in the world.
TIME DAILY:—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Matinees :—On Saturdays & Sundays 5 p.m.
PRICES :—Re. 1, As. 8, 4 & 2.

WHO PAYS

IS

A Series of Twelve Splendid
Three Part Dramas, each
Dealing with Some Vital
Question of Modern Life.

EACH STORY IS DISTINCT

and complete in tself.
Each embodies the
Highest Photoplay Art
and each features

RUTH ROWLAND
AND
HENRY KING
PRODUCED BY
PATHE-BALBOA.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

THE MOST CENTRAL THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

HUMPHREY BISHOP

and

LONDON STAR COMPANY
9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30
CONCERT-REVUE
"WEDGWOOD CLASSICS"

Programme includes :

MISS NORA MOON
will sing
"Love is Divine" Thompson.

MISS SYBIL KEYMER
will play
"Hungarian Dance" Brahms.

MDLLE. SUZANNE VERNEY
will dance
"Flower Dance" Chopin.

MR. HARRY RUSSON
will sing
"Bluff" Adams.

MR. STANLEY VILVEN
will sing
(a) "Grieve not Dear Love" Lidgy.
(b) "The Sweetest flower that Blows" Hawley.

MR. HUMPHREY BISHOP
will sing
"A Soldier's Song" Mascheroni.

PICTURES.
WEDGWOOD CLASSICS.

Prices : Rs. 4, 3, 2 & 1.
Box Plan at ROSE & Co.

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpar	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

Three-fourths of all the sickness is caused by constipation. Regular habits bring good health. Kasagra regulates the bowels and cures constipation. Tastes so good you'd never think it was medicine unless someone told you so. D-5

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

KEEP YOUR EYE ON THIS SPACE FOR ANNOUNCEMENT OF OUR Rs. 500 CASH PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

Tel: 1266 Manager: Leslie H. Roth.

3 SHOWS DAILY

7 p. m., 8-45 p. m. and 10-30 p. m.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY MATINEE

5-15 p. m.

PRICES AS USUAL

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

General Manager .. .. James McGrath.

WEDNESDAY AT 9-30 P. M. WEDNESDAY AT 9-30 P.M.

THE MADAME MARION KEMP CONCERT COMPANY.

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY PERFORMANCE.

BY SPECIAL DESIRE FOR A FEW PERFORMANCES ONLY.

6-30 p m. EXCELSIOR THEATRE 10 p.m.

presents THE GREAT CLASSICAL TRAGEDY

"ANTONY and CLEOPATRA"

based on Shakespeare's Spectacular Masterpiece.

Great scenes of Oriental splendour and Roman military triumphs.

Produced by the CINES COY of Rome of "QUO VADIS" fame.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 28.

Elgin	Potts	Rangoon
S alma	Ramasen	Bangkok
Rosalie	Couch	Port Said
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi

Nov. 29

Sildra	Bryn	Calcutta
Canara	Rose	Middlesbro
Rajput	Thomson	Java

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 27.

Lhasa	King	Karachi

The following steamer received port clearance on yesterday:—

Steamer—Aviemoor for Rangoon.

The following steamers entered the Docks for loading:—

Steamer—Saima for Bangkok
" Rosalie for Hull
" Roath (to arrive) for Hull

Monday, 29th November, 1915.

S. S. Rangoon Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Rangoon Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 29th instant.

S. S. Moyori Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Moyori Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 28th instant.

S. S. Kamakura Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kamakura Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 27th instant, and due here on the 1st December 1915.

S. S. Shinkoku Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Shinkoku Maru left Singapore for Bombay on the 27th instant, via Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo.

S. S. Arabia:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia with the outward Mails of the 19th instant, passed Suez, at 11 a.m., on Saturday the 27th instant.

S. S. Elgin:—The steamer Elgin, 2,442 tons Captain G. Potts, arrived here on Sunday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S. S. Saima:—The steamer Saima, 679 tons, Captain J. Ramasen, arrived here on Sunday from Bangkok, which port she left on the 10th instant, with general goods.

S. S. Rosalie:—The steamer Rosalie, 2,681 tons, Captain J. Couch, arrived here on Sunday evening from Port Said, which port she left on the 15th instant, in water ballast.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, Captain H. M. Cutbosh, arrived here on Sunday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sildra:—The steamer Sildra, 2,097 tons, Captain E. Bryn, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Canara:—The steamer Canara, 3,889 tons, Captain J. K. Rose, arrived here yesterday, from Middlesbro which port she left on the 6th ultimo, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Rajput:—The steamer Rajput, 3,615 tons, Captain J. M. Thomson arrived here yesterday from Java, having left that port on the 1st instant, with a cargo of sugar on board.

S. S. Aviemoor:—The steamer Aviemoor, 2,382 tons, Captain C. T. Williams will sail to-day for Rangoon via Cochin and other ports, with a general cargo.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Inaho Maru	Wakayawa	O. S. Kaisha
B. Zayani	Weeks	H. S. Sboostry & Co
C. & R. Rachel	Maddrell	D. Nanji & Sons.
D. & E. Abella	Davies	W. & A. G. & Co
H. Sardar	Ookerji	Persian S. N. Co
M. Okara		M. M. & Co
F. Skerries	Angus	Dnanji & Sons.
P. Bombay Maru	Terada	N. Y. Kaisha.

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi		B. S. N. Co
Indravati		B. S. N. Co
Kaveri		B. S. N. Co
Netravati		B. S. N. Co
Poranl		B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Elgin	Potts	M. M. & Co
4 Aviemoor	Williams	M. M. & Co
5 Palamcotta	Dawning	M. M. & Co
6 Koweit	Wilson	T. M. & Co
9 Dido	Wilkinson	J. Finlay & Co
10 & 11 Dara	Hatfield	T. M. & Co
12 & 13 City of New Castle	Abram	W. & A. G. & Co
15 Havildar	Park	T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Linga	Cutbush	M, M, & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Novara	Hetherington	P, & O. Co
3 City of Paris	Miller	K. N. & Co
4 Canara	Rose	M. M. & Co
6 Begum		T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Cigale	Jouanis	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Barpeta	Morgan	M. M. & Co
City of Glasgow	Morrison	K. Nixon & Co
Jeddah	Loftus	T. M. & Co
Khosrou	Courtenay	T. M. & Co
Nurah	Thomson	T. M. & Co
Queda	Nellson	M. M. & Co
Rahmani	Wheeler	T. M. & Co
Risaldar	Oakes ott	T. M. & Co
Rajput	Thomson	
Rosalie	Couch	W. & A. G. & Co

Don't give way before your task, gather renewed energy and vitality from Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Build up the broken down tissues and nourish the tired nerves. A 6

Saima ..... % ..... Ramasen ..... F. F. C. & Co
Sildra ..... Bryn .....

EXPORTS.

Nov. 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Skerries (s) 100 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.; 31 bales cotton fly, H. E. Bode and Sons; 5,947 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas and Co.; 455 cwts. myrabolams, P. Jethabhoy.

City of Paris (s) 40 bales wool, H. E. Goolmahomed; 170 bales wool, E. Mahomed; 80 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 500 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas and Co.; 491 cwts. myrabolams, D. Veljee; 52 cases butter, Indian Dairy Supply Co.; 64 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 17 bales wool, B. Chetandas; 510 cwts. myrabolams, D. Veljee; 2 cwts. linseed oil cake, The New Mofussil Co.; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Paris (s) 150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Dara (s) 534 cwts. cashew seeds, K. M. Nathoo; 363 cwts. groundnuts, K. M. Nathoo.

FOR GENOA.

Dara (s) 110 bales cotton, S. Nathobhai and Co.; 2,000 cwts. castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.

Rosalie (s) 100 bales hemp, H. Govindjee; 20,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 4,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Brothers; 16,000 cwts. cotton seed, Volkart Brothers; 39,599 cwts. barley, Ralli Brothers; 20,800 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers; 5,500 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers; 1,500 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate.

Roath (s) 13,000 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Inaho Maru (s) 550 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.; 1,200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 200 bales cotton, K. Devchand and Co.; 500 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

Novara (s) 1,500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 25 cwts. raisins, E. Mahomed.

FOR MOJI.

Inaho Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

Bombay Maru (s) 326 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR OSAKA.

Inaho Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

Bombay Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bombay Maru (s) 42 cwts. gum Arabic, A. H. Mawji and Co.

Bombay Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, Y. K. G. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 26,700 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 370 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 112 cwts. gum Arabic, A. H. Mawjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay Maru (s) 500 bales cotton yarn, Tata, Sons and Co.

Novara (s) 25 cwts. raisins, E. Mahomed; 369 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Novara (s) 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 10 cwts. fishmaws, E. Mahomed; 25 cwts. raisins, E. Mahomed; 50 bales cotton twist, M. Amersey and Co.; 32 cwts. gum googer, A. H. Mawjee and Co.; 30 cwts. jardaloo, S. Vazir; 3 cwts. genda horns, S. Vazir.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Elgin, from Rangoon, Agents M. M. and C.—82.767 bags rice, 11 pieces ivory, 6 cases cigars 2 cases Burma chroots, 1,500 bags cotton seed, 1 case photo accessories.

City of Paris, from Karachi, Agents Killick Nixon and Co.—1 crate bottles, 1 case cotton, 1 parcel cotton webbing.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time On the 29th November was 30.141 inche For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Nov. 29.

Weather has been dry, except for a few falls of rain in the south of the peninsula. The principal amounts are: Calicut one and a half, and Tinnevelly one inch.

Conditions remain slightly unsettled in the extreme south of India.

Forecast:—No important change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 29th November 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in north Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Night temperature is in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Gujarat Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in Central India West and Gujarat; night temperature is also above normal in Central India West and south Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature is in excess in the extreme western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Night temperature continues in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has fallen but is still generally in excess at night.

General Remarks.—Local rain has fallen in south-east Madras and some showers in Malabar. There has been a decrease of rainfall in the south of the Peninsula.

Some showers are likely in south-east Madras and Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on DMONAY, the 29th of November, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp in Shade: Maximum of last 24 hours	Temp in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total from 1st June to 60 Days	Rainfall: Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	77.7	65.7	71	..	0	..
Do. (26th)						−1.40
Jask	..	..	..	..	0	..
Do. 26th)	84.9	69.6	82	..		−0.26
Muskat	..	..	..	..	0	..
Do. (26th)	87.4	70.5	67	..		−0.32
PUNJAB—						
Multan	..	..	..	..	0	..
Rawalpindi	74.0	38.8	67	..		−0.23
Lahore	77.5	43.6	86	..	0	−0.06
Hissar	81.6	40.2	54	..	0	..
Ambala	78.7	43.3	87	..	0	−0.25
Delhi	78.4	49.0	58	..	0	−0.10
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	79.5	49.8	41	..	0	−0.07
Mainpuri	80.1	46.0	76	..	0	−0.15
Jhansi	81.6	47.0	51	..	0.01	−0.10
Cawnpore	77.0	48.5	92	..	0	−0.29
Allahabad	77.9	47.7	80	..	0	−0 31
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	81.5	47.2	63	..	0	−0.07
Karachi	81.1	64.9	53	..	0	−0.05
Ajmer	82.2	51.0	44	..	0	−0.16
Jaipur	83.6	56.4	37	..	0	−0.15
Kotah	86.6	55.6	46	..	0	−0.02
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	88.0	56.8	30	..	0	−0.10
Dwarka	79.5	66.8	83	..	0	0
Veraval	84.1	67.4	47	..	0	−0.28
Rajkot	92.3	63.9	27	..	0	−0.23
Bhavnagar Para	92.2	63.4	31	..	0	−0.19
Surat	94.3	68.5	62	..	0	−0.12
Ahmedabad	99.4	66.6	39	..	0	−0 15
Deesa	93.5	59.7	34	..	0	−0.12
Neemuch	85.6	59.1	49	..	0	−0.14
Indore	83.6	58.3	48	..	0.11	−0.13
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	78.3	46.3	73	..	0.05	−0.38
Saugor	81.5	54.2	41	..	0.09	−0.30
Hoshangabad	83.5	51.8	52	..	0	−0.43
Khandwa	89.6	59.3	60	..	0	−0.39
Akola	89.6	60.3	52	..	0.46	0.03
Amraoti	87.5	61.1	46	..	0	−0.51
Nagpur	85.2	57.0	55	..	0	−0.68
Chanda	85.1	55.2	77	..	0.62	−0.14
Raipur	80.9	54.6	74	..	0.33	−0.69
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.0	76.0	82	..	0.02	−0.36
Ratnagiri	90.5	76.5	49	..	0.81	0.35
Mormugao	88.7	75.0	72	..	0.94	−0.02
Karwar	91.5	71.4	86	..	1.07	−0.60
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.4	61.5	56	..	0.15	−0.26
Ahmednagar	86.6	59.8	97	..	0.70	0.20
Poona	87.6	67.1	71	..	0.33	−0.48
Sholapur	91.8	64 9	59	..	0.89	0
Bijapur	86.1	64.3	71	..	0.39	−0.50
Belgaum	84.9	61.5	75	..	0.94	−0.53
Aurangabad	85.2	64.0	63	..	0.64	0.17
Nizamabad (Indur)	87.0	60.0	67	..	0.78	0.16
Hyderabad	84.1	63.1	79	..	0.79	−0 09
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85.7	73.8	72	0.69	8.15	5.39
Calicut	84.1	74 0	93	1.24	13 02	8.36
Cochin	86 5	73.6	83	0.91	8.12	1.92
Colombo	85 2	72 5	93	0.14	26.01	13.88
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	84.8	73.1	89	1.25	20.73	15.76
Bellary	87.6	67.2	84	..	7.27	5 34
Cuddapah	89.2	71.2	82	..	9.32	6.15
Madras	86.9	74.1	85	..	20.77	8.29
Bangalore	80 9	61.9	85	0.18	3.31	0.50
Coimbatore	85 4	69.4	80	1.47	6.09	2 97
Trichinopoly	87.6	73.5	79	..	9.64	4 87
Negapatam	85.5	74 6	79	0.15	12.50	−2 38

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Dept. on Still	LOW WATER. Month	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still
	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.	Nov	h. m.	ft. in
MON	29	m 3 42	26 3	29	m 10 23	20 7
		4 2a	23 8		9 23a	19 10
TU	30	m 4 34	25 11	30	m 11 41	20 0
	Dec	5 21a	23 10	Dec.	10 48a	20 6
WED	1	m 6 32	25 10	1		
		6 45a	24 7		0 30a	19 1
THUR	2	m 6 31	25 11	2	m 0 24	20 9
		7 55a	25 8		1 27a	17 11
FRI.	3	m 7 29	26 2	3	m 1 40	20 7
		8 53a	27 0		2 11a	16 8
SAT.	4	m 8 25	26 7	4	m 2 40	20 2
		9 46a	28 3		3 54a	15 6
SUN	5	m 9 19	27 0	5	m 3 35	19 9
		10 35a	29 5		3 38a	14 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 29 (Monday)	" 6h. 54m.	" 6h. 0m
" 30 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 54m.	" 6h. 0m
Dec. 1 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 55m.	" 6h. 0m.
" 2 (Thursday)	" 6h. 55m.	" 6h. 0m.
" 3 (Friday)	" 6h. 56m.	" 6h. 0m.
" 4 (Saturday)	" 6h. 57m.	" 6h. 0m.
" 5 (Sunday)	" 6h. 57m.	" 6h. 0m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Full Moon	1915 November	21st. 11h	6-4 p.m.
Last Quarter	" "	30th 3h	40-5 a.m.
New Moon	" December	6th. 11h	33-7 p.m.
First Quarter	"	13th. 5h	8-4 p.m.

Children make faces when you suggest castor oil or pills. No wonder. So would you. Why not give them Kasagra, the palatable laxative? So good, they'll want more. D-7

HOUSE-RENT IN INDUSTRIAL SCOTLAND.

REMARKABLE EVIDENCE AT THE INQUIRY.

An important stage was reached in mail week in the agitation against the increase in house rents in Scotland, when the Committee recently appointed by the Secretary for Scotland to inquire into the question held its first sitting in Glasgow, says the Glasgow correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

The Committee consists of Lord Hunter, one of the judges of the Court of Session, and Professor W. R. Scott, of the Chair of Political Economy in Glasgow University, with Mr. P. B. Moodie, of the Scottish Office, as secretary.

Lord Hunter explained that the inquiry related to the circumstances connected with the recent alleged increase in the rentals of small dwelling-houses in industrial districts in Scotland. The scope of the inquiry, therefore, extended over Scotland.

Mr. Alexander Walker, the City Assessor of Glasgow, was the first witness examined. He gave figures showing the fluctuation of rents in certain houses in the different wards of the city, and also showed that since the beginning of the war the number of vacant houses had greatly diminished. In regard to 370 selected houses he stated that in the case of 153 there had been no increase in the rent since May, 1914. In 208 there had been increases ranging from 1d. to 3s. 4d. per month.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE STAGNANT.

Mr. Walker Smith, a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers and Controller of Housing and Town-planning and Chief Engineer to the Local Government Board for Scotland, said there was no doubt that the standard of housing for the working classes of Scotland was by no means a high standard, and in many cases and in many areas the standard was distinctly bad. Contrasting English industrial parts with those of Scotland, he said that, like for like, the English working man had about 40 per cent more house accommodation on the average, for which he paid an additional rental of only about 13 per cent. Private enterprise had been more or less stagnant in relation to the provision of working-class houses within the last seven years. As to the reasons given by owners for this stagnation, they were legislation, actual and feared, and increased cost of labour and materials—the cost having advanced generally from 20 to 25 per cent. The witness said that only when economic circumstances enabled owners to obtain increases in rents would private enterprise be automatically switched on again.

Do the present conditions in the building trade in the West of Scotland permit of a solution on the normal process of evolution?—No; certainly not.

The witness said things were becoming extermely acute. Clydebank and Renfrew were more than full—they were overflowing, to the extent of about 16,000 workers at Clydebank, principally at the Dalmouir Shipbuilding Works, and about 5,000 workers from Renfrew, from the boilmakers' and machine tool works there. These workers travelled from and returned to Glasgow every day.

A PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL IMPOSSIBILITY.

Lord Hunter: Is the provision of permanent houses in the area neighbouring Glasgow a physical impossibility?—I think it is at the present time. There is such an enormous influx that the permanent housing of these people, keeping a reasonable balance between supply and demand, would be physically impossible. One could not obtain the labour to do it. There is not the time to do it. It would take some years to do it, and in any case, even if it could be done physically, the cost at the present time would render it financially impossible.

The only place (the witness went on) where any additional houses could be obtained in large numbers in the Clyde valley at present was in Glasgow itself, and these numbered only 8,799, and he thought it was common knowledge that a very considerable number of houses in Glasgow were unfit for habitation.

The witness afterwards expressed the view that in the near future the whole of the existing accommodation must be taken up, and there would then be no open market in the ordinary sense of the term.

RENT ADJUSTMENT: AN ESTIMATE.

He estimated the additional expenses which property-owners had to bear as a result of war conditions, and gave what he considered a fair adjustment of the rent of a £14 house. He allowed an increase for repairs and for the advance in interest, but held that insurance and collection and management expenses were not affected.

As regards allowance for empty houses and bad debts, he thought that, in view of the monopoly conditions which were approaching in the Clyde district, so far from any increase being required under that head, there should be some deduction.

The result of his calculations was that he estimated the total increase on a house of £17 rent and rates combined, at 18s. 9d.—that was to say, 5.5 per cent on the maximum payment, or 6.7 per cent on the rental proper of £14.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th November, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.873 inches
Temperature of Air	81.3 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.3 "
Dew Point	74.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.801 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	1.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.0 "
Minimum do. do.	75.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW,
Movement of Wind do. do.	106 Miles.

Too much smoking sometimes creates a headache—aches so much it nauseates—Stearns' Headache Cure clears the head and makes you feel like new. C 6

A Special Appeal on Behalf of Baby

Fed from birth on the 'Allenburys' Foods.

Naturally a Healthy Mother

should feed her own child, and no cause, save inability, should prevent her doing so. But there are many mothers who, though willing, cannot wholly or even partially, nurse their children. Either they have no milk for them, or it is poor in quality and deficient in sustenance.

The Question then arises

what food should be given to Baby. Carefully consider this highly important point. Remember, that the right food, given at the proper age will lay a sure foundation for future health and happiness. Ordinary cow's milk is totally unsuitable as a food for young infants; it is acid, contains indigestible curd and is frequently swarming with dangerous germs, especially in summer time. Farinaceous Foods must not be given, as a child under six months of age cannot digest starch.

A Satisfactory Solution

of the difficult problem of feeding children by hand is provided by using the 'Allenburys' Foods. Prepared as directed, these pure Foods closely resemble healthy mother's milk in composition, nutritive value and digestibility. They are the outcome of prolonged scientific investigation, carried out with all the resources of wide manufacturing facilities and experience.

Decide to use

the 'Allenburys' Foods. By so doing the many serious ailments which follow the use of unsuitable food will be avoided, and Baby will be equipped with sound health and strength.

The Method of Simplicity and Certainty

'Allenburys' Foods

MILK FOOD No. 1. From birth to 3 months. MILK FOOD No. 2. From 3 to 6 months. MALTED FOOD No. 3. From 6 months upwards.

The 'Allenburys' Rusks (Malted).

A useful addition to baby's dietary when 10 months old and after.

The 'Allenburys' Foods are made under special processes by machinery, and are entirely untouched by hand.

Write for free book "Infant Feeding and Management" 64 pages of valuable information for every mother.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London, England.

A.D. 1715. Established 200 Years. A.D. 1915.

Debility

When you feel limp and washed out, weary and fatigued with no inclination for exertion—your body is in a run-down condition—you are debilitated. You need something to put fresh "go" into you—you need a fortnight's Iron 'Jelloids' treatment costing but 14 annas. Unequalled as a tonic restorative, Iron 'Jelloids' are most easy to take, inexpensive, and cannot injure the teeth nor cause constipation.

Iron 'Jelloids'

Machine Made. No Animal Fat.

enrich the blood — renew vitality

IRON 'JELLOIDS' make the blood rich and vigorous with the result that the whole body benefits—vitality and energy are restored—good spirits are regained—you feel fit and well again. Start taking IRON 'JELLOIDS' to-day.

Dr. Andrew Wilson said:—"When a man or youth feels out-of-"sorts and is not so ill as to require medical advice, he cannot do "better than try a fortnight's treatment of IRON 'JELLOIDS' "No. 2A. (containing Quinine) as a suitable and effective remedy."

A fortnight's trial (*Price 14 Annas.*) will convince you.

For Children, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 1. ... ... price 14 Annas & Rs. 2.
For Women, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 2. ... ... 14 Annas & Rs. 2-4.
For Men, Iron 'Jelloids' (*containing Quinine*) No. 2A. .. 14 Annas & Rs. 2-4.

Of all Principal Chemists throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, and The East. Manufactured only by:

THE 'JELLOID' Co., 205, City Road, London, England.

The clean, wholesome smell of

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

is, in itself, a recommendation and the

freshness felt after using is really Exhilarating.

Good for Prickly Heat and wards off Insect Bites.

Proprietors: WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Ltd., LONDON.

To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from:—

KATRAK & Co., KATRAK'S Buildings, KARACHI.

COMMERCIAL.

AUSTRO-GERMAN ECONOMIC ALLIANCE.

The circumstance that an "Inter-Ministerial Commission" has been appointed to collect and systematise material for "future Commercial Treaties" shows that Germany and Austria-Hungary are fully alive to the necessity for preparing for the coming commercial struggle. The Central Powers are contemplating in the first place, the removal of any disagreements in their own economic systems and policies, so that, when peace is concluded, they may be firmly united and prepared to take common action in respect of the outside world. In a leading article on the subject *Die Zeit*, an influential Viennese newspaper, remarks that "the Governments of the highly civilised countries have considered it to be one of their most important duties to protect their home production by means of customs tariffs against what would otherwise have been overwhelming foreign competition, to increase and improve this production, and to increase the number and extent of the markets for their produce." The Austrian newspaper then makes the following interesting admission: "The protective duties have proved to be a real blessing to the Centarl Powers, and it is only right that our gratitude to them should be expressed at the present phase of the great struggle of the nations. Austria and Germany would never have been able to withstand successfully the onslaught of their enemies and the starvation plans if their industrial and economic forces had not been so admirably developed behind the bulwark raised by the protective tariffs. The victory of our arms we owe to a not inconsiderable extent to the victories achieved by our industry." *Die Zeit* adds that England is gradually realising something of this, and tha public opinion has been so far influenced during the course of the war that "a growing disinclination to buy goods manufactured abroad" has manifested itself. This feeling, it says, has become so general that the Central Powers anticipate that a system of protective duties will be established for Great Britain and Ireland when the war is over. The Austrian journal urges, therefore, the necessity for completing the Austro-Hungarian-German economic consolidation as soon as possible.

ENTENTE UNION.

The apprehension that a common economic policy may be pursued after the war by the nations constituting the Quadruple Entente is manifesting itself in Germany and Austria. Professor Hoetzsch, the director of the foreign department of the *Kreuz Zeitung*, states in this journal, which is the leading organ of the powerful Conservative Party, that he does not attach much importance to the propheey that "our enemies will present a united front towards us when the war is over." "We simply do not believe," he writes, "in the possibility of such action," and he considers that it is improbable that England will endeavour to compel her present Allies to conclude no commercial treaties without her consent, simply because "England's interest will not lie in that direction after the war." The *Vorwarts*, the central organ of the German Socialist Party, regards this expression of opinion as being "extremely interesting," because "it contains a criticism of the fear of England after the war that is so widely entertained in Germany." Professor Hoetzsch advocates the closer economic union between Germany and Ausria-Hungary however, but solely for political reasons, in order that "the two Empires may pursue a common Oriental policy."

THE NEW AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LOAN.

Extraordinary efforts are being made by way of official offers of assistance to subscribers and facilities given by the banks, to make the third Austrian War Loan a success. It consists of 5½ per cent. Treasury bonds, redeemable in 1930, five years later than the bonds of the second loan, and ten years later than those of the first. The issue price is nominally 93.60 per cent., but as ½ per cent. discount is being allowed on all subscriptions, the actual price is 93.10 per cent. The bonds are tax free, and the net return, counting in redemption, works out at 6.25 per cent. as compared with 6.20 per cent. for the two previous loans. Except for amounts up to 200k, which must be paid in full on application, payment is spread over a period of four months. The Hungarian Government has this time discarded the experiment of issuing two loans at a different rate of interest, and is content with the offer of a 6 per cent. Rente, tax free. The Government reserve the right to repay if it choose, on three months' notice at any time after 1921, and concedes to subscribers of over 1,000k, who consent to forgo any dealing in their holdings over a period of five years (the so-called "sperre") the option of demanding repayment at par in 1921. The issue price is fixed more elaborately than usual. If payment is made in full on application: (a) 97.10 per cent., on condition that application is made before October 30th, and (b) 97.40 per cent. on application before November 17th. If payment is made by instalment, 98 per cent. is asked, which must be paid up within two months. Up to now the Dual Monarchy has been moderately successful in its appeals for money, the result of the first two loans being as follows:—

	Austria.	Hungary.
	£	£
Loan of November, 1914.	89,000,000	48,750,000
Loan of May, 1915	109,580,000	46,670,000
	199,580,000	95,420,000

A combined total of £295,000,000 is certainly more than would have been expected from Austria-Hungary before the war. Even now one cannot help suspecting that the result depends more on financial ingenuity of various kinds than on genuine investment. In addition to these sums, two combined loans have been raised by Austria-Hungary with the more important Berlin banks in an attempt to rectify the Austro-German exchanges—in the autumn of 1914, £15,000,000, and in the spring of the present year, £25,000,000. How little successful this attempt has been can be seen from the rates reported in the Swiss Press in the middle of the present month—i.e., 141⅛ per cent. for the exchange of kronen into marks (par being 112½ kronen to 100 marks), and that, too, after the exchange has said to have been considerably improved owing to the remittance of German subscriptions to the new Austrian and Hungarian loans.

A SHORT WAY WITH WAR PROFITEERS.

The following announcement appeared in a recent number of the "Deutsche Reichsanzeiger," the "London Gazette" of Germany:—"The firm Richard Widemann wholesale dealers in leather, of 1, Mayari street, Munich, made a tender of mountaineering nails to the Army Clothing Department of the 3rd Army Corps in Spandau. They asked 25s. per 1,000, although, according to expert opinion, these nails can be supplied at six to nine marks. This excessive price shows that the firm cannot be relied upon for dealings in mountaineering nails. Therefore, on the authority of the Federal Council Order of September 23, 1915, concerning the prevention of trading by unreliable persons, the firm is forbidden to deal in mountaineering nails. Munich, October 18, 1915. The Commanding General of the First Bavarian Army Corps: Von der Tann." This punishment, it is to be observed, is not inflicted upon a firm which had fleeced the State, but upon one which had made no more than a rather clumsy attempt to do so by tender.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Nov. 29.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	11,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Nov.	7.41
Nov.-Dec.	7.38
Dec.-Jan.	7.36
Jan.-Feb.	7.35
Feb.-Mar.	7.34
Mar.-Apl.	7.32
Apl.-May.	7.31
May-June	7.29
June-July	7.26
July-Aug.	7.23
Aug.-Sept.	7.09
Sept.-Oct.	6.97
Oct.-Nov.	6.93

No Change.

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 29.

The market to-day opened quiet with G. Broach quoted at Rs. 293½ and has fluctuated Re. 1-2 during the day.

There has not been much enquiry, but some business is reported in Fine Broach.

Ready cotton is in fair demand.

We quote:—

G. Broach, April, 294.
F. G. Bengal, January, 228.
F. Bengal, January, 237.
F. K./Akola, January, 255.

MESSRS PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths	Fine	F.G	Good	Delivery
M.G. Broach	...		293½	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals	233/4	227	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Bengals	231	..	..	Dec. 1916
M.G. Sind Punjab ..	227/8	..	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Khandesh ..	239	..	..	"
M.G. Mathia	...	..	..	..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	274	..	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Nagpore	271	..	..	"
M.G. Akola, Khgm. ..	254/5	..	..	"
M.G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Oomrawatee ..	..	..	..	..
H.G. Westerns	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bhangalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO. LD.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, November, 29th 1915. 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
Bengals (H.G.)	..	228	220	..	Ready N. C.
	..	..	..	..	..
Bengals (M.G.)	246	235	225	..	Ready N. C.
	247	235	227	..	Jan.'16.
Sciude-Punjab (M.G.)	..	228	220	..	Ready N. C.
	..	228	220	..	Jan.'16.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	238	228	..	Ready N. C.
	..	236	226	..	Jan.'16.
Oomra (M. G.) (Fair-Staple)	..	253	245	..	Ready N. C.
	..	..	..	..	..
Akola-Khgm	..	255	247	..	Ready N. C.
Karanja (M.G.)	..	255	247	..	Jan.'16
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	257	249	..	Ready N. C.
	..	258	250	..	Jan.'16.
Dhamangaum	..	260	252	..	Ready N.C.
Poolgaum (M.G	..	260	252	..	Jan.'16.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	264	256	..	Ready N. C.
	..	263	255	..	Jan.' 16.
Nagpore	..	267	259	..	Ready N. C.
Kampti (M.G.)	..	268	260	..	Jan.'16.
Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.)	..	272	264	..	Ready N. C.
	..	275	267	..	Jan.'16.
Broach (M. G.)	..	300	..	294	Ap.'16.
	..	..	..	..	..
Mathia (M.G.)	..	232	222	..	Jan. 16.
	..	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	243	Ready O. C.
	..	..	..	..	..
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	256	Ready O. C.
	..	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	250	Ready O. C.
(H.G.)	..	..	..	245	Ready O. C.
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	260	Ready O. C.
	..	..	..	..	..

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaitha Terms," i.e.' inclusive of 8 annas pebale of Muccadum allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 27th November, 1915:—

Cotton	7,719 Bales.
Wheat	10,578 cwt.
Linseed	3,288 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	940 ,,
Ginjellyseed	7,279 ,,
Groundnuts	456 ,,
Castorseed	2,248 ,,
Rice	3,379 ,,
Myrabollams	1,393 ,,
Cottonseed	3,677 ,,
Gram	1,690 ,,
Joowar	3,814 ,,
Maize	453 ,,
Barley	1,732 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Nov. 29th—5-30 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46 0 0	6 14 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45 8 0	6 13 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.	45 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.	7 6 0	7 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	7 1 0	7 7 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 15 0	8 5 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 7 0	8 13 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	8 2 0	8 8 0
Teelseed, White 85-15..	42 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	41 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	40 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black	37 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	7 13 0	8 5 0
Groundnuts	36 8 0	....
Mowraseed	3 11 0	4 1 0

Forward	Rs	a.	p.
Wheat April-May. ..	6	12	3
Linseed May	9	8	3
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	42	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	41	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	40	0	0

Castorseed (ready) Rs. 7-8 per cwt. Cottonseed, Rs. 21 per candy, Bazaar Terms.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4d.
D.-D. Mail	1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-32d. Jan.

Bank's Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months Sight Ready	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do. forward	1s. 4 3/8d. Jan.
Do. 6 m-s. ready	1s. 4 9-16d.
Frances 3 mns. do.	191½ nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	141¼.
Do. Shanghai	193.
60 d-s. Yokohama	155½.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-5-0
Australian do.	24-12-0
Bombay do.	24-12-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-14-6
English Dragons	15-3-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	69-0-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 29.

The Cotton Mill Share Market preserved a steady tone to-day.

Tata Iron and Steel shares also maintained a firm attitude.

In Mill shares for December delivery Davids closed at Rs. 510 and Edward Sassoons at Rs. 210.

Fazulbhai stood unchanged at Rs. 417½.

Standards improved to Rs. 1,030 and Madhavji to Rs. 1,290.

Centrals were placed at Rs. 1,920, Swadeshi at Rs. 1,470 and Ahmedabad Advance at Rs. 775.

Currimbhai improved to Rs. 227½, Crescent to Rs. 107½ and Indore Malwas to Rs. 231½.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares declined to Rs. 920.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 210 and moved up to Rs. 218½ before close.

McKenzie Saw Mill shares were placed at Rs. 181.

Shivrajpoor Syndicate shares improved to Rs. 18½.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares kept steady at Rs. 105½. Deferred remained firm at Rs. 244½.

Central Provinces Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 117 and Gujarat Ry. shares at Rs. 96.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 220.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 56½. Bank of Bombay shares declined to Rs. 1,555.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 84⅜.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds declined to Rs. 98.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR RELIEF FUND.

The following fresh contributions to the abovenamed Fund are announced:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 39,49,416-4-3, People of Kolaba District Rs. 32,608-13-7. Further contributions from Dhrangadhra Rs. 10,000, The Thakur Saheb of Rajkote for November Rs. 750, Subscription from Bijapur Branch Rs. 186-1-0, His Holiness Shri Sachidanand Ramanand Swami of Mathi Sitimani and Burumwadi Rs. 174-7-9, J. Nelson Fraser Esqr. Rs. 100, 11th Instalment from Mandvi Taluka Rs. 95-8, 6th Instalment from Anjar Rs. 93, 13th Instalment from Karwar Branch Rs. 69-10-0, 15th Monthly Donation from Government Central Press. Rs. 56-6-4, 6th Instalment from Rapar Taluka Rs. 56-3-4, 4th Instalment from Mundra Taluka Rs. 55-6-7, Instructors and Pupils of the Reay Art Workshops Rs. 40-5-0, 7th Instalment from Bachau Taluka Rs. 27-7-6, Capt. J. L. Eden Rs. 21, and Sums below Rs. 10, Rs. 9-11-3. Total Rs. 39,93,160-4-7.

WOMEN'S BRANCH.

The Western India Turf Club has contributed Rs. 25,000, through her Excellency Lady Willingdon, to the Women's Branch Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund.

The following subscriptions are also very gratefully acknowledged:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 496,111-4-8, Proceeds of concert given by 3rd Bombay Company Girls' Guides (Byculla School.) Rs. 215, per Satara Branch Rs. 275, B. W. Rs. 5, Mrs. H. Strelley Rs. 5, Mrs. D. A. Turkhad Rs. 5, Mr A M Green, I.C.S. Rs. 50, per Jamnagar Branch Rs. 592-8-0, Lieut. Col. Lloyd-Jones, I.M.S., Rs. 15, H. H. Laxmibai Rani Saheb Gaekwar and other ladies of the Hindu Backward Classes of Bombay Rs. 210, E. H. Campbell, Esq., Mysore Rs. 100, Mrs. Ewan McPherson Rs. 5, Thana Branch per Mrs. Cooke Rs. 250, Dharwar Branch per Mrs Clements Rs. 100, Miss Hamilton, Jessore Rs. 50, British Subjects at Mormugao per H. B. M's Consul Rs. 750, per H. H. the Maharani of Bhavnagar, proceeds of a Religious Recital Rs. 500, Bombay Chamber of Commerce Rs. 6,725, Chapter Rising Star of Western India Rs. 50, Messrs. E. Duckett & Co. Rs. 31, Prof. Shunker Rao per Mrs. Cooke, Thana Rs. 211-1-0, Staff of Health Dept. Bombay Municipality 300, Lady Ramsay, Quetta Rs. 30, per Mrs. D. P. Kanga (monthly) Rs. 65, A Zoroaster from Nyasaland Rs. 30, Children's Branch 12th instalment Rs. 250, Kolaba District Donation Rs. 10,000, Cutch Branch per Major Pottinger Rs. 152-6-0, Rawalji Shri Takhatsinghji of Mansa, Mahi Kantha, Rs. 500, Western India Turf Club, 3rd donation Rs. 25,000, per Asst. Political Agent, Rajkot Rs. 110-8-10, per Mrs Williamson proceeds of Fancy Work sold during November Rs. 144-8-0. Total Rs. 542,838-4-6.

INEQUALITY OF HUMAN RACES.

EXPANSION AND DECAY.

I suppose it would be true to say that Joseph Arthur, Comte de Gobineau, is not as well known in England as he is on the Continent, writes Mr. W. L. Courtney, reviewing in the "Daily Telegraph," Gobineau's well-known work, on the "Inequality of Human Races." French writers are tolerably familiar with his name. Still better is he known in Germany, where his doctrines have been found distinctly to the taste of the Teuton family. We have heard a great deal of Nietzsche and of Houston Stewart Chamberlain, who wrote "The Foundations of the Nineteenth Century." But the man who inspired both these writers, who suggested principles which they carried out in their diverse fashions to different conclusions, has been forgotten, or else his fame has been merged in the more resounding glory of his successors. Gobineau was a very remarkable thinker, a man of daring and original mind, who, absolutely untouched by all the democratic influences of the nineteenth century, elaborated views which were clearly out of harmony with the thought of his own age. He believed in blood in race. He recommended the virtues of the aristocracy quite as much as ever Disraeli did in his novels, and he prophesied a miserable future for humanity precisely because its older and more genuine aristocratic stocks had dwindled and disappeared and had lost their virtue owing to successive adulteration of the original blood.

THE WHITE ARYANS.

We can lay down in a few sentences the main principles of Gobineau's social philosophy. What is it, let us ask, which brings about the decadence of civilisation? Is it due to the occasional unfriendliness of nature in certain uncongenial spots on the earth's surface? Gobineau asserts that climatic conditions have no influence of this kind, and cannot alter the character of the race. But other agencies which have been invoked are equally powerless in this matter. Neither irreligion nor immorality nor luxurious living nor weakness of government can cause the gradual decline. Christianity can no more save a race than it can create a race, for by teaching the equality of all men it actually helps in the watering down of ancient nobility on which degeneration depends. If a nation goes downhill there is only one reason. It is that its blood—the race itself—is deteriorating, and it is deteriorating just in proportion as it is mixed with other elements. Now, there has only been one race which, because it possessed an element of order and a certain controlled and healthy imagination, has been able to create a civilisation—the Aryan race. Supposing that the world had produced nothing but Aryans, humanity would have been more or less perfect, at all events eminently capable of perfection. But as we know there have been other races besides the black races the yellow races—and these always and everywhere have been adulterating the pure white blood. Of course, mixtures of this kind have done a great deal of good to the yellows and blacks, but the Aryan blood, because it has so constantly rejuvenated inferior stocks, has gradually worn itself thin, and is now in a process of final exhaustion. Hence all that is left in this world of ours are half-castes, ignoble, cowardly people, who have not got an original personality of their own, who are not daring and brave and inventive and strong, but are ready to adopt any law or adapt themselves to any conditions just because they are an inferior race.

That, succinctly is Gobineau's philosophy and we observe that it is distinctly a pessimistic one. For it would seem that exactly the same impulses which in an earlier stage lead to the development of societies lead equally in a later stage to their degeneration. If a society is to be developed it can only be by incorporating other and alien elements with its original members. Now, this very process of incorporation brings with it a tendency to decline, for societies, having grown to be tolerant and inclusive, gradually lose the purity of their original blood. Thus the Roman blood was successively watered down just because it gathered so many races into its comprehensive Empire. And the same thing holds true of the Greek nationality and some of the tribes of the Indian Peninsula. The tendecy to expansion, therefore, is in its essence destructive, and yet without such expansion societies connot develop. That is the fatal and inescapable circle within which humanity is bound. And because he insisted on its iron necessity Gobineau must certainly be included amongst the prophets of disaster.

GOBINEAU IN GERMANY.

But how is it that this Frenchman recommended himself so strongly to German thought? We can see, of course that in many respects Nietzsche accepts his doctrine, especially in relation to the saving qualities of an aristocracy. But there was another feature in Gobineau's work which brought him into still nearer sympathy with the Germans. He had a singular admiration for the old Germanic tribes, and held that it was of peculiar benefit to the world that these older Germanic tribes should in the centre of Europe have prevailed over Latin civilisation. Not that Gobineau ever admired the modern Germans. He thought them as decadent as other races which his eye surveyed from China to Peru. But it was easy for the Germans to take to themselves his praise of their ancestors, and to discover, if only they looked far enough back in their history, that the Teuton stock was superior to most of the other stocks. That is the transition effected in the work of that curious and renegade Englishman Houston Stewart Chamberlain, Wagner's son-in-law. Getting rid of all inconvenient elements in Gobineau's philosophy, Chamberlain developed as his main text the incontestable superiority of the Teutonic stock. And so it came to pass that "The Foundations of the Nineteenth Century" was a book personally recommended by the Kaiser, and that it was distributed throughout the length and breadth of the land to all the schools and universities. The salvation of mankind depends on the purity of blood—so much was accepted as a starting-point. But then the large assumption had to be made that German blood was purerer than other. And thus the Teuton stands before us as a full-blown representative of all the most valuable elements in humanity.

ETHICAL VALUES.

It is ultimately a question of ethical values. We know how virtues are assessed in the Christian ideal. Mercy, charity, loving-kindness, humility, a sincere regard for and consideration of others, benevolence and justice, these are the things which are considered of great price by those who have accepted the Christian doctrine. But they are not, and never were, virtues recommended by Paganism, nor, indeed by those who in a modern world revive in their fashion pagan ideas. To Nietzsche, for instance in his desire to effect a transvaluation of all moral values, the Christian code is only fit for slave. It is, as it were, a defensive armour worn by the conquered who hope to secure for themselves some consideration at the hand of their arrogant conquerors. Gobineau in the same way places on the highest level qualities like pride of race, disdain of others, reckless strength and even brutality when it is used with intelligence and for the definite purpose of helping the race. Races are unequal in value, and the only chance for the best of them—the Aryan race—is to preserve so far as is possible purity of its blood, and keep other stocks in their proper position of subservience and servility. Gobineau wrote a very interesting book on "The Renaissance," which has been translated under the editorship of Dr. Oscar Levy, a wholehearted admirer of the author. To a man like Gobineau the Renaissance made a very strong appeal, for it was the last effort made by Paganism to defeat its enemy—Christianity. Gobineau seems to understand the great men of the Renaissance as kindred spirits. He sympathises with their fears and hopes, their loves and hatreds, their virtues and vices; he pardons them most things because they are strong and ruthless, because they exhibit exactly these qualities which in a flabby and sentimental modern world are, in his opinion, steadily declining.

A DEFENCE OF BORGIA.

And I find the following most characteristic passage in which Pope Alexander VI. defends his son, Caesar Borgia, to his sister Lucrezia, whose husband, Don Alfonso d'Aragon, Caesar Borgia had just strangled. The Pope is explaining why this murderer is not a monster, but a ruler. "Know that for that kind of persons whom Fate summons to dominate others, the ordinary rules of life are reversed, and duty becomes quite different. . . Now the great law of this world is not to do this or that, to avoid one thing and run after another. It is to live, to enlarge, and develop one's most active and lofty qualities in such a way that from any sphere we can always hew ourselves out a way to one that is wider, nobler, more elevated. Walk straight on. Do only what pleases you, and only do it if it likewise serves you. Leave to the small minds, the rabble or underlings, all slackness and scruple."

One might imagine that some modern German was speaking, some official apologist for the destruction of Louvain, the torpedoing of the Lusitania and the murder of Nurse Cavell.

BOMBARDMENT OF DEDEAGACH.

A GRAPHIC STORY.

According to Reuter's Malta correspondent, the bombardment of the Bulgarian coast by the British, French and Russian fleet had the desired effect.

"The bombardment began soon after one o'clock in the afternoon, and continued almost uninterruptedly until after seven in the evening. The ships engaged in the work mostly consisted of monitors and destroyers and some cruisers, under the personal direction of Vice-Admiral de Robeck.

"The marksmanship displayed by one and all was splendid. My informant laid particular stress on the gunnery of the Russian ships. The first shots were fired at the barracks at Dedeagach, which were full of soldiers. These could easily be seen rushing out of the building in hundreds and running to and fro seeking shelter. The heavy guns continued to shell the barracks, whilst the destroyers trained their guns on the fleeing soldiers, inflicting heavier punishment. Every building of military importance came under the fire of the ships' guns and was razed to the ground.

"Whilst the bombardment was proceeding a troop train sped along at top speed. The destroyers chased it, subjecting it to a heavy shelling. All the time shells fell thick in front and to the rear of it, but it was not observed whether any struck it. The railway line was absolutely torn up and the railway station was completely wrecked. A number of railway trucks were lying along the railway line fully loaded. When these were shelled they soon caught fire, flames shooting up to a great height. They contained black powder, and were ready to be moved to the ammunition factory, which was likewise wrecked. The soldiers repeatedly but unavailingly attempted to remove them, but the flames, aided by the hail of shells directed against them, soon reduced them to ashes. Black, thick volumes of smoke issued from the trucks, which hid the town from the fleet. When the smoke cleared the church appeared to be the only lofty building standing.

CHEAP RATES—THOROUGH WORK—SPECIAL SUPERVISION.

If you want your mortor cars thoroughly repaired, overhauled without any trouble and worry, and under the prompt and personal supervision of an automobile expert, please send your mortor to.

N. S. GUNMAKER,
AUTOMOBILE ENGINEER,
Corner of Grant Road, BOMBAY.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at one *anna* throughout India at the following stations:—

AGRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—La Croix & Co. St Anne's.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AJMER.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Dattatraya Mahadeo Zanakar
BELGAUM.—Higginbotham & Co.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHAVANAGAR.—Trivedi Jethalal Kalian.
BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—Pinto & Sons.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BROACH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHARWAR.—Higginbotham & Co.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GWALIOR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HUBLI.—Higginbotham & Co.
HUBLI.—G. N. Devdhar, Station Road.
HYDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Co.
KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society, Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—Shapurji Nowroji & Co.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NASIK.—Mahdeo V. Joshi, Main Rd
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—Ram Sharanlal.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapit.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE.

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address—"SURETY." Bombay.

FREE TRIAL.

Our "Zewaka" Instantaneous Headache Cure has been quite a long many years known in Burma and has gained great patronage and numerous unsolicited testimonials for its marvellous and instant cure in all cases of headache and neuralgia.

With a view of popularising this specific throughout India, Ceylon and neighbouring countries, we are prepared to send you, on your applying to us giving your full address legibly written, two packets free of all charges to convince you of its efficacy.

This headache cure is prepared in adult doses; packed in packets and tablets, and twelve such packets or a glass tube of twleve tablets cost Re. 1.

FRANCIS MEDICAL HALL,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
2389 Myanaung, Burma.

G. M. JAYAKAR
ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER
GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

Photos by Day and Night.
Pastles Painting a Speciality.
Perfect satisfaction in Snap Shots of Children.
Office, School and College Groups at special reduced rates.
Amateure Work done promptly and cheap
A visit is solicited.
Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Feel like giving up, worried, despondent, can't eat. Try Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract, increase your appetite, restore your health, restore the lost energy and be yourself. A 5

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

P. & O. s. s. Salsette with English Mails of 12th Nov. due at 4 p.m.

Supplementary Mail for Basra closes at G. P. O. at 10 a.m.

St. Andrews Day.

Concert in aid of the War Relief Fund and the Scottish Orphanage, Mahim, Excelsior Theatre, 9-45 p.m.

Nomination Day for election by the Justices of a member to the Corporation in the room of Sir P. M. Mehta.

Grand Lodge of Scottish Freemasonry, Installation Meeting, 7 p.m. and Banquet.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per steamer Palamcotta will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1.

Bombay Municipal Standing Committee Meeting 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, December 2.

Shakespearian Entertainment in aid of Lord Roberts Memorial Fund, by Pupils of Queen Mary High School, Royal Opera House, 4 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m. Cinema.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

FERNANDES—At 6 p.m. yesterday, C. Fernandes, Inspector, Water Works, Bombay Municipality. Funeral leaves his residence 5, Jail North Street, Umarkhadi, 4 p.m. (S. T.) to-day for Hains Road Cemetery.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding.

Nov. 30.

Week ending 4th December 1915:—Embarkation.

The undermentioned troops should furnish one N. C. Officer and 10 men at 7-30 a.m. Alexandra Docks for embarkation duties.

December 2nd "A" and "C" Troops.
December 3rd "B" and "D" Troops.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY,
2nd-Lieut.
Actg. Adjt. Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

COLABA, Nov. 28.

Corps Orders by Captain M. H. Sowerby, B.V.A., Commanding,

No. 997. Duties.—Duties for the ensuing week commencing 28th inst.

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company, Sergt. W. A. Niven.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company, Sergt. W. H. Stubbs.

No. 998 Parades.—Nos. 1 & 2 Companies will parade at Colaba South Battery on Tuesday next 30th inst. at 7 a.m. for Fort Manning.

Nos. 1 & 2 Companies will parade at Headquarters, Colaba, on Thursday next 2nd proximo at 7 a.m. for 15 pdr. Gun Drill.

No. 4 Company, AHMEDABAD.

No. 999. Parades.—The Company will parade as follows:—

Sunday 5th proximo at 5-30 a.m. Rifle Exercise.

Sunday 5th proximo at 5 p.m. Section Gun Drill.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd Lieut., B.V.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel F. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

November, 1915.

146. Parades for the period ending 7th proximo:—

MONDAYS.

"G" Coy at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Parade with arms, musketry and Coy drill.

"G" Coy Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.

"F" Coy will parade at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki with helmets. All members must attend.

"C", "D" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

"G" Coy Bayonet Fighting at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. 3 men from sections Nos. 1, 2 and 3 to be detailed and must attend.

"G" Coy Coy. Parade No. 3 and 4 sections at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters. Dress.—Drill Order.

"J" Coy Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters.

TUESDAYS.

"B" Coy at 7 a.m. Coy in Field Exercises. Parade on Cooperage.

"A" Coy Parade at 6 p.m. at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue. Company in attack.

"C" Coy. at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, helmets, rifles &c.

"D" Coy at Telegraph quarters at 7 a.m. Dress.—Drill Order, helmets, rifles &c.

"G" Coy at 6 p.m. at the Gymkhana for Pali Hill men and others who have permission to drill in the evenings. Parade with arms, musketry and Coy drill.

"G" Coy Signalling Class at 7-30 a.m. on the Cooperage.

"G" Coy Recruits at 6 p.m. at Headquarters

"J" Coy Coy Parade No. 1 and 2 sections at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters. Dress.—Drill Order.

"E" Coy. at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAYS.

"C", "D", "E" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

"J" Coy Recruits at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters.

THURSDAYS.

"J" Coy Coy. Parade No. 3 section at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters. Dress.—Drill Order.

"D" Coy. at 6-15 p.m. at the Telegraph quarters. Dress.—Drill Order, helmets, rifles &c.

"B" Coy. Maxim Gun Team at Headquarters at 7 a.m.

"E" Coy at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

"G" Coy. at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana, Pali Hill men and others who have permission to drill in the evenings must attend. Parade with arms, musketry and Coy. drill.

"G" Coy Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.

FRIDAYS.

"G" and "E" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.

"B" Coy. at 7 a.m. Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue. Defence dispositions.

"C", "D" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

"G" Coy Signalling Class at 7-30 a.m. on the Cooperage.

"G" Coy Bayonet Fighting at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. 3 men from sections 1, 2 and 3 to be detailed and must attend.

"J" Coy. Coy Parade Nos. 1, 2 and 4 sections at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters. Dress.—Drill Order.

"J" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters.

279. "A" Coy. Bayonet Fighting will, if possible, be arranged for departmentally in the Liquor Shed.

288. Signallers.—Signallers of all Coys. will parade on the Cooperage for instruction under the Brigade Signalling Officer on Wednesdays at 7-15 a.m. until further orders.

198.—Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

"F" Coy. from Monday 29th November to Sunday 5th December both days inclusive.

"C" Coy. Monday 6th, Tuesday 7th, Wednesday 8th December.

"D" Coy. Thursday 9th December.

"E" Coy. Friday 10th and Saturday 11th December.

"E" (Motor Cyclists) Sunday 12th December.

Officers Commanding Cos. will please detail at least 8 N. C. Officers and men daily. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

289.—In accordance with instructions received, the wearing of Mess Dress, White at the St. Andrews Day Concert at the Excelsior Theatre on the 30th instant is optional as far as Officers of Volunteer units are concerned.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. M. GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

BAND AT THE STATION HOSPITAL.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway, Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

ANCHOR LINE S.S. SCINDIA.

The Anchor Line s. s. Scindia is due to arrive here at 7 a.m. to-morrow with the following passengers:—Mrs. P. Ashworth, Mrs. A. Hailey, Miss A. R. Keays, Mr. B. G. Murray and Mrs. Murray.

TRAM CAR ACCIDENT.

Vithal Vishram, a Hindu aged thirty, while getting off a tram car in Parel Road, fell down and was run over by the car. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where his leg was amputated.

THE ST. ANDREW'S DAY CONCERT.

Alastor, the handreader and clairvoyant, will be in attendance this evening in the garden of the Excelsior Theatre to read hands in aid of the War Relief Fund and the Scottish Orphanage.

TELEGRAMS TO ITALY.

From 1st December next deferred foreign telegrams at half the ordinary rates may be accepted for Italy subject to the conditions contained in Telegraph Guide Rules 360-377 and to the present restrictions as to language.

THE YOUNG THEISTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the Young Theists' Union the Rev. Father A. Goodier, S. J., Principal St. Xavier's College will deliver an address on "The Catholic Ideal of Manhood" to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Prarthana Samaj Hall. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar will preside.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

A single attack of plague, with no death, was reported in Bombay on Sunday. One attack and one death from small-pox took place during the day, but there were no cholera cases. The total mortality from all causes was 83, as compared with 57 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 77 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,858, out of which 9 were found to be plague-stricken.

EXAMINATION IN FIRST AID.

The examination of the First Aid Class conducted by Dr. Miss Nagubai Joshi, under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, was held at Mr. Telang's House, Kandewadly, by Dr. S. R. Shirgaokar M.D. (London), and the following students are declared to have passed the examination:—Radhabai Lad, Lilawati Lad, Ramabai Desai, Premabai Lad, Ratanbai Dalvi, Gangubai Hardikar, Sonabai Dalvi, Manubai Moghe, Radhabai Telang.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Lohoo Pandurang, a Hindu, who lives at Kamatipura has reported to the Police the loss of jewellery and cash of the total value of Rs. 1,438 from his room, it having been opened by a duplicate key, during his absence on Sunday.

A Parsi clerk, named Hormasji Rosabhoy, living in Kamanji Building, at Grant Road, has complained that his Mahomedan servant, whom he had picked up at Marine Lines Station, has disappeared with ornaments of the value of Rs. 482, belonging to him.

MILL-HANDS HONOUR THE INDIAN V. C. AND D.S.O.

Leading Hindu and Mahomedan talimwalas from Parel, Worlee, Sewree, Dadar, Kala Chowki, Khetwadi and Grant Road, arranged under the auspices of the Kamagar Hitawardhak Sabha a very successful evening party in honour of Subhedar Mir Dost V.C. and Subhedar Ali Bahadur D.S.O. at Sandhurst Road on Sunday last at 4 p.m. at the Durbar Cinema Theatre. The heroes were garlanded in the midst of loud cheers and Indian music by bands of talimwalas from the different centres, who had lined the roads.

After some interesting wrestling matches the proceedings terminated.

MOTOR CYCLE ACCIDENT.

Mr. C. R. Carrington, was riding on Sunday on his motor-cycle, with his wife and two children in the side car, along the Lady Hardinge Road. Mr. Schelsrocte was also going along the Lady Jamsetji Road on a motor-cycle with his wife and child in the side car. Both the motorists collided at the junction of the two roads as they could not see each other, until they came close to each other, when it was too late to avert an accident. Although the occupants of the side car were thrown on the road, none was injured, and the motor-bikes also were not very much damaged.

PERSIAN CONSUL "AT HOME."

Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Persian Consul, Barrister-at-Law, was "At Home" on the Islam Gymkhana grounds on Sunday evening last to about 100 Mahomedan students of the Arts, Law and Medical Colleges in Bombay. Among those present were H. E. Mewaqqar-ed-Dowleh, Dr. R. Scott, Prof. O. V. Muller, The Peer Saheb of Bagdad, Messrs. M. A. Jinnah, Amir-ud-Deen Tyabji, Hussein Tyabji, Faiz Tyabji, Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan and others. An excellent programme of songs and recitations in English, French, Persian and Urdu was gone through. The guests after partaking of light refreshments dispersed at 7-30 p.m.

A FATAL MOTOR-TAXI ACCIDENT.

A serious motor accident happened in the Colaba Causeway on the night of the 21st instant which culminated in the death of Jagannath Vishnu, a Hindu boy aged 13. It would appear that taxi-car No. 2012 was going along the road, and only half of the road was open for other traffic, the centre being occupied by tram cars. There were a great many bullock carts also going in the same direction as the motor-taxi and the boy suddenly darted in front of the car and was run over. Prompt assistance was rendered by the motor driver, Laurence Sequeira, who picked up the boy in his car, took him to his house first at Colaba and then to the J. J. Hospital, where he eventually died yesterday morning. Joonas Cassum, who was in the car says that the horn was sounded. It was hoped at one time that the boy would survive, but he died of tetanus.

The House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, Dr. Prescott, is of the opinion that the injuries were not the cause of the tetanus, and the latter in itself was the cause of the death of the boy.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY MOSLEM LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—It was but a few months back that the Bombay Muslim public was surprised by the announcement of the existence of such an institution as the Bombay Presidency Muslim League. Associations and Unions of students in the Bombay Presidency are better managed and well advertised. We hear of their meetings, lectures passing of resolutions, etc. But we never heard of anything about the Presidency League. What magical wonders were enacted behind the *purdah* none but the friends of the demi-gods knew

But now that the existence of such an institution is made known—thanks to the All-India Muslim League,—the Muslim public has a right to demand what are its rules and regulations (if any), what are the qualifications for membership, what are the rates of subscription, etc. But the most important question of them all is, "What are its aims and objects?" The name would suggest that it is a branch of the All-India Muslim League and affiliated to it. But the open declaration of Mr. Mitha, the Vice-President, leads to different conclusions. It seems to be Anti-Muslim League.

Will not Mr. Wazir Hassan inform the public whether the Presidency League is affiliated to the All-India Muslim League, and if so from the avowed declarations and actions of the Mitha-ites this institution ought not to be dis-affiliated at once?

The Poona Mahomedans at a meeting held that the Presidency League needs overhauling badly owing to its poor financial condition. Should not the financial position of any institution be placed in jeopardy when the office-bearers are so negligent as to allow annual subscriptions to remain uncollected for two years,—"contrary to the constitution of the League",—and *three* years—contrary to all laws of wise management—when the period of limitation is glaringly staring them in the face? To this opinion of the Poona Mahomedans must be added that the Presidency League needs *revival* (Phœnix like from its ashes) and *purifying* in order to make it an organ to voice the *representative opinion* of the Mussulmans of this Presidency. Unless and until that is done it can *never* be said to represent the real wishes and sentiments of the Mussulmans of this Presidency—even to the extent of a particle of grain. I may as well say it *misrepresents* all that the educated body of Muslim opinion has to say. Therefore its voice must be taken, for the present, at its real value.

Why should not a movement be started in order to *overhaul*, *revive* and *purify* the Presidency League so that it may become a really representative voice of the Mussulmans of Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

COMMONER.

Bombay, 29th November, 1915.

THE POONA COMEDY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—On reading the further revelations in your to-day's issue, regarding the tea-party event at Poona, which you, Sir, aptly call "The Poona comedy," it is gratifying to learn that Messrs. Raffiuddin Ahmed and Suleman Cassam Mitha's *latest* has met the end it fully deserved. And Mr. Mitha's telegram indeed, Sir, at once recalls to our mind the story of the *Three Tailors* of *Tooly Street*.

The Moslems of Bombay have never recognised Mr. Mitha as their leader, and so, one fails to understand Sir, why he, ever and anon poses himself as such? Sir, in the name of *goodness* have not the Bombay Moslems a right to protest and ask Mr. Mitha and his friend—"Stop trifling with our sacred name, please"?—Yours, etc.

A. A. P.

Bombay, Nov. 29

CAWNPORE TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

POSTPONED UNTIL END OF WAR.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 29.

A press communiqué says that the Government has no alternative but to postpone the scheme for a technological institute at Cawnpore until the end of the war. In the meantime, however, it is hoped that advice and assistance of the Director of Industries who has now a small laboratory and an expert technological chemist at his disposal, will enable those taking part in the industrial development of the provinces to dispose of some of the more pressing problems hampering their advance.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I shall feel highly obliged if you will kindly give some space to the following in your esteemed paper.

"The simple truth is that our public educational system is unsuited to Mahomedans and therefore unpopular among them." Indeed it is very strange that even to this day, the abovequoted statements, made by Arthur Crawford, I.C.S., the then Commissioner, S.D., in reply to para 3 of G. R. No. 427 of 25th March 1882, bears a stamp of some truth in it.

The paragraph concerning the Mahomedan Education in the G. R. on the progress of education in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1914-15 is defective inasmuch as it attempts to exaggerate the difficulties consequent on the introduction of the new Urdu Standards. It proceeds to maintain that "their introduction into the special Mahomedan schools will have to be proceeded with cautiously and tentatively;" for the simple reason that "from the reports of officers who have personally sounded local Mahomedan opinion, however, it appears that the community is by no means unanimously in favour of the Urdu Standards, and that there exists in many parts a strong feeling against their adoption."

This is very questionable; for it is an open secret that the educational department is over-ridden with one community only and it will be in vain for Mahomedans to expect any fair play or even comparison from its cliques. For, apart from the emphatic opinions expressed by the Provincial Mahomedan Educational Conference Poona and the Mahomedan Educational Committee, we have a fresh view recorded by the recently held Mahomedan Educational Conference, Broach. This Conference vetoed the old syllabus of the Urdu Primary schools and expressed its keen desire to accept the new one with a very slight modification viz the teaching of Arithmetic and Native Accounts through the medium of vernacular. This opinion is all the more important when it will be observed that it was attended by the Borahs of Broach by overwhelming majority and a few representatives of the Konkani Musalmans as well.

Again let us recall the opinions of all our past leaders. Have not the late Kazi Shahabuddin, Justice Badruddin Tayabji and Khan Bahadur Gulam Mahomed Munshi, the pioneers of the Mahomedan Education in Western India preached in vain for the same? The late Kazi Saheb in his statement before the Royal Commission of 1882 emphatically said "But nothwithstanding this serious disadvantage the Mahomedans themselves prefer Urdu as the vehicle of instruction, I do not see how the Government Conference refuse to comply with their requirements. In fact, the Government have already begun action in that direction."

In other words the Government by implicitly believing in "the reports of officers who have personally sounded local Mahomedan opinion" questions the wisdom of the Muslim leaders of the past and present. In conclusion it should be noticed that proofs will not be wanting when we say that the community attaches very great importance to the improvement of Urdu schools; for the progress of education among Mahomedans will greatly depend on the efficiency of these schools. It also thinks that in every Urdu school the official vernacular should be taught as optional and that the Arithmetic and Native Accounts be taught in that vernacular wherever so desired. Can anyone, with justice then assert, that there exists in many parts a strong feeling against the adoption of the new Urdu Standard? In sooth there exists a strong feeling against the tentative nature of the various scheme based upon the new Urdu Standards wherein the future of many Moslem youth is staked. In fact, what is required of our benign Government is that our course of progress in education should be chalked out definitely, for ever since the ejection of Persian, in favour in vernacular, from each provincial Daftars, the policy of waiting and watching for some years every scheme for the amelioration of the Mahomedans is undoubtedly nibbling our progress.—Yours, etc.,

M. G. MULLA.

Anklesvar, Nov. 27.

WAR FUNDS AND J. P'S.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Will you or any of your readers kindly enlighten me on the following point:—

One Mr. Ghelabhai Dharamsey becomes a J.P. Is he, therefore, entitled to receive at the hands of the public a grand ovation for the simple fact that he is enrolled in the list of J.P.'s of the City and Island of Bombay? I know, as a matter of fact, that public demonstration meetings and social entertainments are generally held to honour the persons who receive the personal titles of Rao Bahadur, C.S.I., C.I.E., etc., for services rendered by them either to Government or the public in general. The case of J.P.'s is quite different. We already know that J.P. is not a personal title at all and the names of the persons are almost immediately removed from the list of J.P.'s as soon as they leave their area. Then where is the good of blowing trumpets in their honour and where arises the necessity and importance of arranging meetings and taxing people for funds for unnecessary expenses thereat. The practice of holding demonstrative meetings to honour J.P.'s and wasting a large amount of money in connection therewith emanated from the illiterate and backward classes and that has now found its way among some of the classes of the enlightened sections of the Hindu community. Organisers of such meetings ought to know, that, at least the present is not a fit time to indulge in such enjoyment, for Government is deeply in anxiety on account of world-wide war that has been raging for such a long time and sooner such functions are stopped the better. Funds collected for such meetings may be sent to the War Fund which now stands so badly in need of money.—Yours, etc.,

COMMONSENSE.

Bombay, 26th November, 1915.

CRICKET CARNIVAL.

RECORD ATTENDANCE EXPECTED.

The arrangements for holding the great cricket carnival are proceeding apace and the different selection committees are leaving no stone unturned to get together the strongest possible teams. H. E. Lord Willingdon, who will skipper the English team, is taking a personal interest in the arrangements, and it is expected that the team, which will take the field under his Excellency, will perhsaps be the strongest that ever represented English cricket in India. No less than five professionals are included in the team, which will also contain famous amateurs like Major Greig, Capt. Goldie and Mr. Simms. To meet a strong combination such as this, the Indian Selection Committee are sparing no pains to get together the best available cricketing talent in the country and it is gratifying to note that Major K. M. Mistry, the best all-rounder in India, has accepted the invitation to come down to Bombay to participate in the fixture. The Committee are awaiting replies from Saleh Mahomedkhan of Cashmere, Khan Mahomed of Aligarh, Nazir Hussein of Amritsar and two or three others from up-country, before making final selections. H. H. the Jam Saheb arrives in Bombay from England by the next mail steamer and very likely his Highness will captain the Indian team. Failing him, the side will be skippered by Major Mistry.

Judging from the great interest with which the fixture is looked forward to and from the number of applications to be allowed to pitch tents on the maidan, which Mr. J. E. Jackson, the energetic, popular cricket secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana, and the Public Works Department are receiving from local clubs, a record attendance is expected, far exceeding that seen on any previous occasion of the big international fixtures in the city. Her Excellency, who is the President of the Ladies' Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, for the benefit of which the fixtures have been arranged, is also taking a great interest in the arrangements on the social side. Her Excellency will grace the occasion with her presence throughout the carnival and will treat the players and a few distinguished outsiders to tea during the four o'clock interval every day of the tournament.

The first match of the carnival,—between his Excellency's side and the Indian team—will commence on the 13th December, while the second match, which is between Parsis and Hindus, will begin on December 16th. The teams for the Parsi-Hindu match will practically be the same as played at Poona last September. The following will most probably represent the two sides:

THE PARSIS.

1. Major K. M. Mistry, (Captain.)
2. Dr. H. D. Kanga,
3. Mr. J. S. Warden,
4. Mr. H. F. Mulla, or Mr. P. J. Chinoy,
5. Mr. D. D. Driver,
6. Mr. B. H. Mirza,
7. Mr. H. J. Vajifdar,
8. Mr. M. D. Parekh,
9. Mr. S. M. Chothia,
10. Mr. M. B. Vatcha, or Mr. J. Elavia,
11. Mr. D. K. Kapadia, or Mr. J. Elchidana.

THE HINDUS.

1. Mr. M. D. Pai, (Captain.)
2. Mr. P. Baloo,
3. Mr. P. Vithal,
4. Mr. P. Shivram,
5. Mr. P. Ganpat,
6. Mr. S. M. Joshi,
7. Mr. D. B. Deodhar,
8. Mr. Bhusari, or Mr. S. K. Diveker,
9. Mr. S. M. Dalvi,
10. Mr. Sompre,
11. Mr. M. H. Chandarana, or Mr. P. Erasha.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT AT DADAR

There was a packed house present in the Hall of Dr. A. daSilva's School, Dadar, on Sunday evening to witness the variety entertainment got up by the members of the Dadar Catholic Institute. The programme opened with an overture by the Arcadian Band, which also rendered musical pieces at suitable intervals. The vocal part of the programme was entrusted to Messrs. A. Mendonca, A. D'Monte and J. C. Pereira, who were repeatedly encord for their exquisite songs. Another pretty item on the programme was the mandoline selection, played by Messrs. J. Azavedo, L. Azavedo, O. Azavedo, R. Rose A. Mendonca and B. D'Souza. The best part of the programme, however, lay in the two dramatic farces, "Freezing a mother-in-law" and "The mischievous Nigger."

The farces proved a fitting 'finale' to a highly successful evening's entertainment, which was brought to a close at midnight.

CRICKET AT THANA.

MAHIM FRIENDS' UNION C. C. V THANA CHANDNI KOLIVADA C. C.

A cricket match was played at Thana on Sunday last and resulted in a win for the former by 10 wickets and 43 runs. The scores were as follows:—

THANA CHANDNI KOLIWADA C. C.

1st Innings:—Babu 15, Kashinath 9, Waman 0, Narayen, Yeshwant 5, Maruti 13, Sane 0, Sadashiv 1, Ganpat 0, Patil 0 (not out). Total 50.

2nd Innings:—Babu 17, Sadashiv 1, Kashinath 8, Sane 2, Waman 1, Yeshwant 3, Narayen 0, Maruti 10, Govind 9, Patil 2, Ganpat (0) not out, extra 6. Total 59.

MAHIM FRIENDS' UNION C. C.

1st Innings:—Ebrahim 0, Vaity 0, Mirkar S. 0, Thakoor 0, Kurlekar 2, Dandekar 45, Mirk D. 10, Ramrao 23, Mahale 4, D. Belose 8 (not out), Y. Belose 4, extra 5. Total 101.

2nd Innings:—Thakoor 45 (not out), Kurlekar 2 (not out), extra 4. Total for no wickets, 52.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

German Method in Coonoor.

"The Tribune":—A Madras paper announces that the District Superintendent of Police has introduced into Coonoor the "German method," of insisting that every domestic servant employed by officers in the Wellington Cantonment shall have a book in which all details about a servant, bad and good, will be entered. The German invention is typical of that nation's contempt for the human side of domestic service, and at least while the war lasted nothing should have been done to flatter that nation by adopting its method.

The Ayurvedic System of Medicine.

"The Bengalee."—The Ayurvedic system is not to be despised. Dhanvantari is a name to conjure with in the world of medicine. The Ayurvedic system is the cradle of the science of medicine. The Arabs largely borrowed from it; and the Greek system of medicine is largely derived from the Arabian. One of the happiest signs of the times is the revival of the Ayurvedic system; and notable have been its triumphs. All Bengal knows that it was an Ayurvedic practitioner, the late Bijoyratna Sen who cured Sir Herbert Risley of a deadly attack of dysentery when his case had practically been given up by allopathic practitioners. The action of the Madras Medical Council will create a painful impression throughout India. It will be construed as high disrespect shown to the ancient medical system of India. We hope the order of the Council will be cancelled by the Government of Madras.

Recruitment in India.

"The Englishman."—So far from being disloyal, as the absurd reports emanating from German agents endeavour to represent them to be, we believe that many thousands of our Indian fellow subjects are anxious to render more help to the Empire than they at present have the opportunity of giving. That anxiety has been shown here in India in many ways, and it will be within the recollection of everyone that a resolution in the Imperial Legislative Council gave expression to a desire to bear a fair share of the financial burden of the war. So far the Finance Member has turned a deaf ear to the request, but it is inconceivable that Sir William Meyer will venture again to introduce a Budget whose military expenditure in times like these is actually smaller than in time of peace. But the desire of loyal Indians is not limited to a wish to bear their share of the financial burden. The "Times" says it has received "long communications from eminent and responsible Indians whose right to act as spokesmen is unquestioned, begging it to urge Government to raise new and larger Indian armies to fight for the Allied causes." We have more than once expressed the opinion in these columns that more should be done to increase the Indian army. Recruiting has been good, in the Punjab especially, but the recruitment of sepoys has scarcely been up to the war standard.

U. P. Municipalities Bill.

The "Leader".—The Bill bristles with controversial matters and the Indian community have by now made it sufficiently plain that they do not accept the self-complacent official commendation of its provisions as making for what the resolution under notice describes as 'a substantial advance in well organized local self-government.' This will only be, the Government says if there be "an adequate realization of the increased responsibilities imposed thereby on municipal boards and their chairman." Certainly they should realize their responsibilities, but this will result in no substantial achievement if responsibility should be unaccompanied by the necessary power to fulfil it. The Indian community realize well enough, at least they honestly believe they do, the conditions essential to the advancement of their country. But of what avail is that when they have it not in their power to give effect to any of their considered opinions? Such a man as Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was known to complain that it was comparatively immaterial whether he or any other Indian was in the Legislative Council or was not, for he could but wear away his life in continuous barren criticism without being able to influence Government policy for the better. Similarly, if a section of the Anglo-Indian community has persuaded itself that it is in the interest of the country, as it views it, that English education, a free press, the right of public meeting and the permanent settlement of Bengal, should be abolished, it has to content itself with a mere realization of that as it cannot make a frontal attack on any of these things.

Where Retrenchment Should Be Effected.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika."—The shears of retrenchment should be applied vigorously to all branches of the civil administration, the expenditure on which has grown by leaps and bounds without however leading to any increased "efficiency" which has been a fetish with the Indian Government. Is the province of Bengal including Behar and Orissa better off in any respect now than it was ten years ago under a Lieutenant-Governorship, though the cost of administration has since been so enormously increased? Besides eight Governors and Sub-Governors, we have now got a double set of Chief and other Secretaries and Under-Secretaries; a large number of districts have to maintain two highly-paid District Officers instead of one as before; the cost of the police department has been more than doubled; and huge sums of money are expended in conducting state trials which previously cost but little comparatively. So one will see not only in respect of public works many of which are essential, but in various other directions, the rulers are dealing in a way as if they were not cognizant of the present awful crisis. As for the proposed increased taxation, we trust it will be avoided, for as we have said again and again it means more starvation and more pestilence to the people. If that is not possible, the increased taxation should be of such a nature as to exempt the poorer and include the richer classes only. And the Income Tax is the only form of impost which can fulfil such requirements.

"THE HUP OF THE UNIVERSE."
HUPMOBILE CARS.
1915 Models, complete with up-to-date Equipment—Cosy in appearance—Reliability stamped on every part—with self-starter Lig' ting set, etc.
A trial will convince you that the Hup is worth paying the extra cost if you are purchasing an American Car.
SOLE AGENTS.
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle and Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

MODERN AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTISTRY.
Dr. CARR, D.D.S.,
DENTAL SURGEON,
107, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
(*Opposite Clock Tower*)
Lowest fees compatible with skilled operating and permanent HIGH CLASS DENTAL WORK.
Hours 9 to 7.
Sundays 10 to 12 noon.

THE
WAY TO ECONOMISE
All articles and requisites for ordinary use of travellers, tourists, etc. at rates which defy competition and of quality which challenges comparison . . . .
English made Leather Suit Cases and Bags, Steel Trunks, Dressing and Sleeping Suit, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Fancy Socks and Stockings, Under wear, Cork, Pith and Felt Hats and Helmets, etc., etc. . . . . .
NO BARGAINING AND WASTE OF TIME
You want outfitting necessaries and a visit to our shop will make your rupee go farthest.
Tyebbhoy Shaikh Hossonally,
SHOP No. 1, ARCADE FOOTPATH,
Crawford Market, BOMBAY

THE
ASIATIC PETROLEUM
Co., (INDIA) Ld.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
GRAHAM'S BUILDING.
Telephones. 433 BOMBAY Telegrams 'OILWELLS.'
IMPORTERS of Petroleum and its Products.
SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT
POWERIN BENZINE
Kerosine rates are published each Saturday in the Commercial columns of this paper
Shell Case Oil 150⁹.
Anchor case oil 125⁹ Rising Sun brand 125⁹
Deer brand 125⁹ Bull brand 125⁹
Swan brand 125⁹
LIQUID FUEL—Cheapest for oil engine best for road oiling.
PESTERINE—Best for Plague Prevention
TURPINE—Used in place of Turpentine by the principal Indian railways.
GREASE—Black or Yellow, excellent qualities at moderate prices.

"O. T."
A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.
SOLD BY ALL STORES.

THE
BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	15	0	0
Half-yearly	8	0	0
Quarterly	4	0	0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.

Yearly	20	0	0
Half-yearly	11	0	0
Quarterly	6	0	0

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor", and not to any member of the staff by name.
ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.), should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.
Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.
All new Advertisements or changes of Advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.
All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such and are at once destroyed.
The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
The Problem of the Criminal Tribes	6
The Benefit of the Doubt	6
Greece and the Allies	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
OPINIONS OF THE DAY	5
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	5, 7 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL	
Bombay Cricket Carnival	5
Bombay Corps of St. John Ambulance Brigade	9
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
House-rent in Industrial Scotland.	3
Inequality of Human Races	4
All-India News in Brief	5
Theism and Humanism	6
The Story of the Dardanelles	8
Gurkhas at Sari Bair	10
"Rats of the Deep"	10
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	9
CORRESPONDENCE	5 & 8
COMMERCIAL	4
SHIPPING	3
THE WEATHER	3

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, November 30, 1915.

THE PROBLEM OF THE CRIMINAL TRIBES.

As we have already stated in reviewing the Police Report of the Presidency, one of the principal causes of the decrease in reported crime during the year 1914, was the adoption of more active and sustained efforts in the settlement of the criminal tribes. The existence of criminal tribes in our midst at the present day is a reproach to the country as well as to those responsible for its peaceful government. The contemplation of such a situation cannot but give much food for reflection to the economist and the student of affairs. To the latter the fact that the lives of thousands of his countrymen run to waste,—moral, intellectual and material,—bears a tragic import. The former must lament the loss of untold wealth to the country resulting from the neglect of these fellow creatures,—especially when all over the country there is a cry of shortage of labour and of the need for industrial development. The root cause of all this is the poverty of the people with its accompaniment of want of proper occupation and opportunity. And yet this again implies a confession of failure on the part of the people and the Government, who have not hitherto made adequate organised efforts to divert the energies of these tribes, now lying idle or directed to improper ends, to useful and lawful ones by enticing them to honest employment.

The police have, indeed, long been busy in hunting them down and clapping them into jails. But this cannot be regarded as a final or satisfactory method of dealing with them. Some time ago, Government decided to pay more humane attention to these tribes and their most recent action in the matter was the support they gave to the reclamation scheme undertaken by the Salvation Army. Hitherto the principal motive of action with regard to these tribes has been determined by the following section of the Indian Penal Code:

Whoever . . . . shall belong to any wandering or other gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing theft or robbery, and not being a gang of thugs or dacoits, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

The Police Report under review bears ample evidence of the fact that this motive for action still prevails. Fortunately there is also some evidence that the more humane and more effective methods of dealing with these people are being introduced. As regards the Bhamptas of the Ahmednagar District, for example, the District Magistrate states that, when any money is available for the purpose of peaceful administration, he proposes to discuss with Mr. Starte a scheme for a Bhampta weaving settlement. For, as he adds, he interviewed several members of this tribe during the year and was considerably impressed by their general intelligence. Mr. Starte, the special officer deputed for settlement of criminal tribes in Bijapur, has been doing good work and bears testimony to the success of new methods of dealing with them.

The District Magistrate of Sholapur also writes that a fair proportion of the confirmed criminals still in the district are now earning an honest living by working in the Sholapur cotton mills, and his and Mr. Starte's remarks show a sympathetic insight into the needs of these people. Organised action prompted by this insight can do infinitely more good, not only to these unfortunate people,—whom circumstance and the absence of any opportunity to learn a better mode of living have made what they are,—but also to Society than a rigorous exercise of the provisions of the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code. What is principally required is more strenuous efforts for the education of their children; for nothing can be truer than the words of the District Magistrate of Sholapur that "the salvation of these people is in the future of their children." Meanwhile, much can be done by providing proper and remunerative employment for the members of these tribes in mills and other industrial concerns or, more profitably, by deforesting Government lands in order to provide agricultural settlement for them. But, apart from the considerations of moral, intellectual and material benefit to these tribes, an appeal for extending work, such as that undertaken by Mr. Starte, to other parts of the Presidency, may be made to the Government on the consideration of economy; for, as Mr. Starte points out, "the annual saving in jail charges alone compensates for the expense of maintaining the settlement work."

THE BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT.

The vagaries of the jury system in India are many and the wide discretion left to judges in dealing with juries create a good many more. In England, whence the system came to this country,—and, like many other forms of British justice, it is a pity it was not allowed to come without modification,—when a jury disagrees it is sometimes sent back by the judge, if he thinks that the nature of the case justifies it, to try and come to a unanimous conclusion. But it is seldom that this results in a conviction, or, at least we think that statistics would show, were they collected, that the cases in which juries had at first disagreed and afterwards agreed on a reconsideration were in the large majority cases of acquittal. That is because the principle of the benefit of the doubt is so ingrained in the average Englishman, be he lawyer or layman, that public opinion would not tolerate the frequent occurrence of cases in which juries, that at first disagreed, were persuaded by the judge into reconsidering until they arrived at a verdict of guilty. Thus the belief of one member of a jury alone in the innocence of an accused is, often enough, sufficient to prevent a verdict and necessitate a retrial. Here we have a different state of things, and, for better or for worse,—in our opinion for worse,—there is the verdict of a majority, which the judge may accept within certain limitations. We think the principle is wrong, because, unless the dissenting jurymen are deliberately contumacious, which is very difficult to show, the mere fact that one alone is for an acquittal,—and much more so when it is two or more,—presumes a doubt in the case, which should entitle the accused at least to a new trial. Judges, in our view, should be very reluctant to accept the verdict of a majority, when it is for a conviction, though we regret to say that many of them, especially in the mofussil, seem to think that to finish a trial one way or the other is of the first importance.

On Friday last at the Bombay Sessions Mr. Justice Heaton concluded the hearing of a case in which four persons were accused on grave charges of conspiracy and forgery. It is not necessary to enter into the merits of the case in expressing doubt as to the desirability of the course pursued by the judge after hearing the jury's decision, which was, at first,—whether for conviction or acquittal of course we do not know,—by a majority of five to four. On hearing this his lordship asked the foreman whether there was no chance of the jury arriving at a decision, upon which the foreman said there was no chance of bringing in a verdict one way or the other,—as though a verdict in any event were the chief consideration,—by a larger majority. The jury were then directed to retire again for a quarter of an hour more to consider their verdict, and on returning announced that the speedy consummation of justice was to be obliged by a verdict of guilty by a majority of six to three, which was accepted by the judge. All the four accused were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment on Saturday. Now, it seems to us that, in a case like this, the accused were entitled to a retrial immediately the foreman had expressed the opinion that there was no chance of a verdict one way or the other by a larger majority than five to four. To send them back after such an intimation may have amounted in the minds of some of them to an intimation that they were expected to find a verdict by an acceptable majority in any event. The result was that at least one juryman changed his mind. Quite apart from the merits of this or any other case, as we have said, we think it highly undesirable, and hardly in the interests of justice, that when a number are in favour of acquittal the possibility of one juryman of unstable convictions being persuaded to change his mind because the judge is anxious that a decision should be arrived at, should stand between the conviction of an accused person and his acquittal.

GREECE AND THE ALLIES.

So far as it goes, the version of the Reply of the Greek Government to the Entente Powers telegraphed from Athens is satisfactory enough. But we hope that there is more in it than Athens cares to publish to an expectant world. A great deal depends on the exact interpretation of the phrase "liberty of action in Greek territory with a view to their security," and we hope that this means for one thing power to deal with the swarm of German, Austrian and Turkish spies, who, another telegram tells us, have descended on Salonika and are "unhindered and unmolested." Their capacity and scope for mischief, unless checked, is, of course, unlimited, and may certainly menace the security of the Allied forces, and it is to be hoped that the Allies will have "full liberty of action" in this matter, for the Greek Government, who it is said have promised action, can hardly be expected to deal with the matter so satisfactorily as the Allies themselves. Perhaps the most satisfactory feature of the Reply, as disclosed, is the admission it contains that the parts of Greece used by the Allied forces are definitely "occupied," and that they are not merely there in the anomalous position that the King of Greece, apparently, desired. We shall await with interest the publication of the Reply in the Allied capitals and the revelation of further details,—that is if the Allied Governments decide that it is desirable to publish it. In any case we may be sure that the Reply is fully satisfactory to the Entente, since a mysterious message which came through on Saturday, announced that Greek vessels detained at Malta, had been allowed to proceed. The statement,—which we suppose is official since it came in the Viceroy's message,—is difficult to reconcile with the recent Foreign Office *dementi*, but it shows that the Allies had taken the necessary steps to ensure that the Reply of the Greek Government *should* be satisfactory.

THEISM AND HUMANISM.

MR. BALFOUR'S PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION.

It has been told of a venerable Professor of Physics that when he was invited to accept a Gifford Lectureship he took down from his shelves the volume of Paley which he had studied in his youth at Cambridge, and, having read it, declined the invitation, because he entirely agreed with Paley. Mr. Balfour is not so easily satisfied, writes Mr. R. Latia reviewing Mr. Balfour's new book on "Theism and Humanism" in the "Manchester Guardian." He does not think that the argument from design or contrivance in nature to the existence of God is a bad argument, but he does think it very limited, both in respect of its premises and in respect of its conclusions.

"If we gaze forward instead of backward, the physical course of nature does not merely fail to indicate design, it seems loudly to proclaim its absence. A world where all energy suffers inevitable degeneration, considered by itself, appears atheistic on the face of it; nor can even life-consciousness or thought redeem it if they, too, are doomed to perish when further transformations of energy become impossible." And again, the Darwinian theory of natural selection "destroys much of the foundation on which a hundred years ago, the argument from design was based." The premises of the argument are therefore in need of revision. The argument, however, is not disproved, for its alternative, the mechanical view of things, doubly fails to provide a satisfactory substitute for design. "In the first place, it requires us to believe that the extraordinary combination of material conditions required for organic life is due to hazard. In the second place, it has to admit that these material conditions are insufficient and have somehow to be supplemented." The conclusions of the argument from design are also inadequate. "It is inconsistent with Naturalism; it is inconsistent with Agnosticism. But its demands would be satisfied by the barest creed which acknowledged that the universe, or part of it, showed marks of intelligent purpose."

Mr. Balfour accordingly endeavours in these lectures to supplement and deepen the premises and to enlarge the conclusions of the design argument. Instead of an argument *from* design, he offers an argument *to* design, and he bases his argument on considerations drawn not from external nature but from the mind and soul of man. It is, in short, an argument from humanism to theism; an argument from value to design. "Value (we assert) is lost if design be absent. Value (you will ask) of what? Of our most valuable beliefs (I answer) and of their associated emotions." These beliefs are called by Mr. Balfour "inevitable beliefs." They are not axioms nor conclusions from inference, but they are part of "the creed of common sense," "beliefs which, whether true or false, whether proved or unproved," are, in fact, accepted by all men. We cannot, for instance, avoid the belief that the world contains persons who think, feel, and will, and things which are material and extended, and there are similar inevitable beliefs and emotions connected with objects of aesthetic interest in the broadest sense, and with the ends of action, including morals. Mr. Balfour's contention is that, if the "naturalist" view of the world is true (the view that all things have come to be what they are by a mechanical process of cause and effect, which has no end or purpose, but simply happens), the value of these beliefs and emotions, and of their objects, entirely disappears. The "naturalist" view, in short, is as incredible as the excuse of Aaron for the golden calf: "They gave me the gold: then I cast it into the fire, and *there came out* this calf." "If we would maintain the value of our highest beliefs and emotions, we must find for them a congruous origin. Beauty must be more than an accident. The source of morality must be moral. The source of knowledge must be rational. If this be granted you rule out mechanism, you rule out Agnosticism: and a lofty form of theism becomes, as I think, inevitable."

The God whose being Mr. Balfour seeks by this argument to prove is neither the almighty craftsman of the old design argument nor "the God according to metaphysics"—*i.e.*, the Absolute,—but "the God according to religion." "a God whom men can love, a God to whom men can pray, who takes sides, who has purposes and preferences, whose attributes, howsoever conceived, leave unimpaired the possibility of a personal relation between Himself and those whom He has created." The argument which is developed in these lectures can hardly be said to carry us all the way to a God having these characteristics, and it is doubtless Mr. Balfour's intention, when the time comes, to expound in a second course of lectures the nature of the God to whom his reasoning points. The fundamental position maintained in the present course is the doctrine of modern idealist philosophy that the end must somehow be in the beginning, that the source cannot be less than the highest development of that which issues from it. Accordingly, one of the chief features of the book is the sustained and brilliant criticism of "naturalism" and of "the empirical philosophy which in Great Britain reigned supreme through the third quarter of the nineteenth century." In his next volume Mr. Balfour will probably seek to establish his theistic view by directing his batteries against the more recent theories of the Absolute. Not that he ignores the necessity and value of a metaphysical theory; but he takes his stand on the common sense, the "inevitable beliefs and emotions" of the plain man, which, after all, are both the starting-point and the goal of all science and philosophy. The metaphysician will probably find that Mr. Balfour's book raises for him more questions and problems than it solves. But there is no harm in that; and, on the other hand, the plain man, to whom modern metaphysics must seem as hard to comprehend as modern mathematics, will be delighted to find in these lectures, a discussion of the greatest human problems conducted with a masterly simplicity and lucidity of exposition worthy of the "old masters" of philosophy.

Notes of the Day.

The Kaiser's Despair.

There is something almost pathetic, were he in any way a figure for pathos, in the despairing speech addressed to the German troops on the Eastern Front by the Kaiser. He made, it is said, a theatrical appearance. He certainly made a theatrical speech, which shows that his capacity for bombast and his cynical indifference to the extent to which he deludes his people remains undiminished. However, the day must have passed when the German people or their armies can be bamboozled into believing that "only one or two efforts" more are needed to reach the goal, or that they will be recompensed for all. The war of a few months has been prolonged to nearly a year and a half, and the German soldier is not so trustful or so ignorant as to believe that the end is near. There have been many reports of late as to the dispirited condition of the Kaiser's soldiers on the Eastern Front and the need for his theatrical appearance seems to confirm their truth. Von Hindenberg, it was said, the other day, reviewed some new levies, who were so old and hopelessly untrained, that he gave them an assurance that he would not lead them in any desperate assaults. What with the troops he dare not lead to the assault and the troops who are worn out and don't want to be led, the herd-field-marshal must be beginning to realise that the rush and spare-no-sacrifice style of strategy is the most disastrous and the most expensive in the end.

Mr. Churchill and Lord Fisher.

The report which we publish in another column of Mr. Churchill's personal explanation in the House of Commons reveals that the most picquant points of it were omitted either by Reuter or the Censor. It seems that Mr. Churchill deliberately laid responsibility on Lord Fisher, while at the same time not absolving himself from the responsibility which attached to him as a minister. There is certainly great strength in Mr. Churchill's contention that, if Lord Fisher deliberately disapproved of the Dardanelles operations, he should have refused his assent, but he seems to have disapproved and consented, and he cannot pretend in those circumstances that the responsibility is not his as much as any one else's concerned. Lord Fisher, it appears, subsequently made a one-minute speech in the House of Lords in which he left the judgment to the future and said that he was content to wait. That is all very well, but Mr. Churchill has borne the full brunt of a most bitter campaign of criticism in the press carried on by Lord Fisher's acknowledged friends. Before leaving for a destination from which he might not return he was entitled to place on record his version of events which concern not only his political but his personal honour.

The I. C. S. Bill.

It is interesting to learn from the London correspondent of "The Hindu" of Madras that, as soon as the Indian Civil Service Bill was introduced into the House of Lords, one result of the bare announcement, that during the war and for two years thereafter the Secretary of State was to have power to make appointments without examination, was that the India Office was inundated with applications by wholly unsuitable persons:—

Men above the military age wrote that, owing to the war, they had been thrown out of employment as ledger clerks in the City, as elementary school masters, and so on, and that as they could not serve at the front they would be obliged to be permitted to do civil work in India, and they begged to apply for appointment at the early convenience of the Secretary of State to the Indian Civil Service! Of course no one with an elementary knowledge of the work of the Service and the calibre of its members would so misconceive the situation; and the fact that such letters could be written in considerable numbers showed that much ignorance of the Dependency still exists among the lower middle classes.

Edith Cavell.

TWO O'CLOCK, THE MORNING OF OCTOBER 12TH.

To her accustomed eyes
The midnight-morning brought not such a dread
As thrills the chance-awakened head that lies
In trivial sleep on the habitual bed.

'Twas yet some hours ere light;
And many, many, many a break of day
Had she outwatched the dying; but this night
Shortened her vigil was, briefer the way.

By dial of the clock
'Twas day in the dark—'twas day—
"this day"—Who said,
"This day thou shalt be with Me"? Ere the cock
Announced that day she met the Immortal Dead.

ALICE MEYNELL, in "The Nation."

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ENTENTE NOTE.

GREECE'S FAVOURABLE REPLY.

AIRCRAFT ACTIVITY IN WEST.

KAISER'S IMPASSIONED APPEAL TO HIS TROOPS.

The Greek Government has replied to the Note of the Entente Powers. The reply accepts the demand of the Allies regarding no disarmament of Allied forces, their liberty of action in Greek territory with a view to their security, and regarding railway and telegraph facilities.

The Bulgarians made an attack on the village of Krushevo, twenty miles northward of Monastir.

According to an Athens telegram the Serbian main army is now taking up positions parallel to the Albanian Frontier.

King Nicholas of Montenegro in a spirited proclamation to his people says that the Serbian army has withdrawn to the mountains of Monte negro where the forces of the two Serbian Kingdoms will valiantly resist to death their common enemies.

Fierce engagements with grenades and aerial torpedoes securred in Artois, but the most violent combat was in the region of the Labyrinth, where the French were successful.

Several active air engagements are reported from the West, in all of which the Germans were worsted.

Learning of the privations of Germans in Russia owing to cold and exhaustion, the Kaiser appeared theatrically on the Eastern Front and made an impassioned speech, in which he urged the troops to have patience.

The Italians have captured strong hostile trenches on the heights northwest of Gorizia and begun descent on the Isonzo watershed.

Lord Kitchener halted at Milan on his way from the Italian front and a little later left for Turin.

The Allied forces in the Cameroons are gradually drawing a ring round the Germans. The Germans in the North Cameroons are beaten and broken up into small parties.

LORD KITCHENER'S MOVEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MILAN, Nov. 28.

Lord Kitchener arrived here this morning from the Italian front. He paid a hasty visit to the archaeological and art museums and then left for Turin.

GREECE'S REPLY TO ENTENTE NOTE.

A COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING.

GREECE AND ENTENTE POWERS.

FAVOURABLE REPLY TO ALLIES' NOTE.

COMPLETE LIBERTY OF ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ATHENS, Nov. 25.

The Greek Government has replied to the Note of the Entente Powers.

It is understood that the reply accepts the demand of the Allies regarding no disarmament of the Allied forces, their liberty of action in Greek territory with a view to their security, and regarding railway and telegraph facilities. The Government reserves certain details for further examination.

The declaration that the parts of Greece occupied by the Allies will be restituted in due course, and reasonable damages paid, has favourably impressed the Government with the friendly dispositions of the Entente.

M. DENYS COCHIN LEAVES ATHENS.

ENTHUSIASTIC SEND-OFF.

ATHENS, Nov. 28.

Amid enthusiastic cheers of the populace M. Denys Cochin has sailed on board the Greek cruiser Helle.

GERMANS' PRECARIOUS POSITION IN CAMEROONS.

ALLIES GRADUALLY DRAWING A RING

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The Press Bureau announces that the British and French forces under General Dobell are gradually drawing a ring round the Germans in the Cameroons.

The Allies have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, whose centre of resistance is the high ground around Jaunde, while the Germans in the North Cameroons are now beaten and broken up into small parties which Brigadier-General Cunliffe is pursuing.

PERSIAN SITUATION.

SHAH'S ASSURANCES TO RUSSIAN MINISTER.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 28.

A telegram from Teheran says the Shah gave an audience to the Russian Minister and assured him that the rumours of the Shah's intention to leave the capital were based solely on the announcement that he was going to his country residence.

The Shah added that he did not seek to minimise the gravity of the situation in Persia owing to the provocative attitude of the enemies of the Entente, but there was reason to believe that the mutinous gendarmes would surrender.

A telegram from Teheran of yesterday's date says that there is dissension among the Swedish officers, some censuring the disloyalty of others to the Persian Government.

READY CANADIAN WHEAT.

COMMANDEERED BY GOVERNMENT.

OTTAWA, Nov. 29.

The Government has commandeered all high grade wheat at the head of the Great Lakes and in store or transit eastward. The quantity amounts to sixteen million bushels.

This action, which has been taken at the request of the British Government, ensures prompt delivery, as the grain taken is now *en route* for the seaboard. The price has not yet been fixed.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

FORT WILLIAM (Ontario), Nov. 29.

It is understood that the order commandeering wheat extends over the whole Dominion, the effect being that Canadian wheat can only be shipped in such vessels in Canadian ports as are consigned to the Dominion Government.

The news has created a sensation in Winnipeg. The general opinion is that the order will prevent shipments into the United States, but the situation is as yet obscure as the Government's plans respecting prices and disposition are unknown.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN PORTUGAL.

FORMATION OF NEW MINISTRY.

LISBON, Nov. 28.

The democrats were forming a National Ministry, which the Unionists and Evolutionists have refused to join. The President has therefore entrusted Senhor Affonso Costa with the formation of a new Ministry.

EASTERN FRONT.

BULGARIAN ATTACK ON KRUSHEVO.

HEAVY SNOWFALLS THROUGHOUT SERBIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SALONIKA, Nov. 28.

The most important incident on the eastern front is an attack by the Bulgarians on the village of Krushevo, some twenty miles northward of Monastir, where the inhabitants are again liable to panic.

But heavy and unusually early snowfalls throughout Serbia may bring all operations almost to a standstill.

SERBIANS ON ALBANIAN FRONTIER.

DURAZZO TO BE USED AS A BASE.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

A telegraph from Athens says that the Serbian main army is now taking up positions parallel to the Albanian frontier, and has established communication with Durazzo, thus securing a base for revictualling.

Friction is reported between the Germans and the Bulgarians on the subject of the occupation of Monastir.

"DEATH BEFORE SLAVERY."

KING NICHOLAS'S SPIRITED PROCLAMATION.

PARIS, Nov. 29.

"Death before Slavery" is the keynote of a spirited proclamation of the old Montenegrin King to his people. He says: "The Serbian army has been obliged to withdraw to the mountains of Montenegro, where the forces of the two Serbian kingdoms will valiantly resist to death their common enemies."

The Proclamation mentions that the Allies have promised supplies for the population and the army. The latter will not spare its blood, but will fight from mountain to mountain around the King, with an ardour inspired by confidence in ultimate victory.

SITUATION IN SERBIA.

PRESS CORRESPONDENT'S FORECAST.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Nov. 29.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" Special London correspondent cables, London, 28th November:—

A Paris journal's Salonika correspondent says:—"Efforts are being made to swell the German effectives, but information enables me to affirm their real weakness. If we are immediately seriously reinforced, we shall soon be able to stop their bluff and even proceed to the offensive, which is still easy, with the prospect of early important results.

Serbian friends tell the "Morning Post's" Rome correspondent that the Bulgarians carefully discriminate between Serbian and Anglo-French prisoners, treating the former ferociously and the latter kindly.

The Serbian army is intact and next spring, having recuperated and being adequately supported by the Allies, it will defeat the Germans.

Complete confidence is expressed in the British resolution to restore Serbia.

GERMAN TROOPS RAPIDLY APPROACHING

The "Daily Chronicle's" Paris correspondent says the retirement of two Serbian regiments from the Babuna Pass and Prilep before the two Bulgarian brigades, was followed by the sudden disappearance of the Bulgarians, whereupon the Serbs reapproached Prilep.

It is suggested that the Bulgarians were transferred to the Anglo-French front, but the moment of the Germans' appearance before the Allies is rapidly approaching.

The "Central News'," Rome correspondent says it is reported from Bucharest that M. Bratian is gravely ill.

DISTURBED NIGHT IN ARTOIS.

VIOLENT COMBAT IN THE LABYRINTH.

SUCCESSFUL AERIAL ATTACKS BY FRENCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Nov. 28.

A disturbed night in Artois is the feature of the communiqué. Fierce engagements with grenades and aerial torpedoes occurred, but the most violent combat was in the region of the Labyrinth after the Germans had exploded a mine. The struggle resulted in favour of the French.

Our aeroplanes attacked the station of Royon with huge bombs and also forced two captive balloons to descend. A French scout aeroplane shot down a German machine on the heights of the Meuse.

GROUND FIGHTING FEATURELESS.

GREAT AIRCRAFT ACTIVITY.

PARIS, Nov. 29.

An official statement says that ground fighting has been featureless, but there have been very active air engagements.

A German aeroplane pursued by the French fell into the sea off Westende and boats which hurried out to assist the aviator were attacked by allied seaplanes and artillery. One vessel was sunk.

Many bombs were dropped on sheds east of Mulhouse and three Aviatiks were smashed up.

A fierce air duel occurred at Nancy where an Aviatik was brought down. The second German fled.

OPERATION IN GALLIPOLI.

TURKS USE SUFFOCATING GASES.

PARIS, Nov. 29.

The Turks for the first time used suffocating gases against the British, but without result.

CONTROL OF MUNITIONS.

MATERIAL CHANGES EFFECTED.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The responsibility for designs, specifications, and testing of arms and ammunitions and inventions having to do with them, has been transferred from the Army Council to the Ministry of Munitions, which will henceforth control the Ordnance Board Research Department at Woolwich, the experimental establishment at Shoeburyness and the War Office Inventions Department.

The services of Major General Du Cane have been placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Munitions in this connection.

FIGHTING MAN'S BADGE.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Khaki armlets issued under Lord Derby's scheme made their first appearance in London yesterday evening.

TSAR FERDINAND.

In the course of an article in the November number of the "Fortnightly," Dr. Dillon draws a vivid picture of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, whose life he describes as a "series of ingenious and sometimes ignominious endeavours to reconcile contradictories." He relates the following piquant incident.

"The Batak massacre of Bulgarians by order of Abdul Kerim Pasha had called forth Gladstone's pamphlet. 'Bulgarian Atrocities,' and aroused the horror of civilised men. But a section of the Hungarian aristocracy warmly sympathised with the mass-murder and decided to present him with a golden-hilted sabre. The list of subscribers for this token of aversion to the Bulgarian people can still be viewed in the Museum at Budapest. The third name on that list—Princess Clementine—is followed immediately by that of her son, Prince Ferdinand of Coburg, who gave one hundred florins as a token of his admiration for the exterminator of his future subjects!"

GERMAN PRIVATIONS IN RUSSIA.

KAISER'S THEATRICAL APPEAL.

BELIEVED IN A WAR OF FEW MONTHS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 28.

Learning of the privations of the Germans in Russia owing to cold and exhaustion, the Kaiser appeared threatrically on the Eastern front and made an impassioned speech, in which he urged the troops to have patience.

"Make one or two efforts more," he said. "I assure you that our goal is near at hand and it will recompense you for all. Believe me my children and my friends, you who are my glory. I know you are fatigued. We believed in a war of a few months, but it has been prolonged. We must continue the campaign with ferocious energy, opposing the iron glove to the paw of the Russian bear."

ENEMY'S FRUITLESS ATTACKS.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 27.

It is officially stated that all is quiet on the Eastern front save for fruitless attempts by the enemy to recapture lost trenches.

SKIRMISHING IN THE CAUCASUS.

TURKS DISPERSED NEAR LAKE TORTUM.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 29.

An official statement says that only minor engagements have taken place on the entire front. There have been small skirmishes in the Caucasus.

Brisk engagements occurred north of Lake Tortum, where the Russians descending a precipice by means of ropes dispersed the Turks and captured a gun.

THE TSAR AND SOCIALISTS.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

A telegram from Petrograd says the Tsar visited one of the largest munition works which was known as a hotbed of socialism, and effected a remarkable change in the attitude of the men both towards the war and munition making by the freedom and simplicity with which he talked to them.

RUDYARD KIPLING SCRAP BOOKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I should feel very grateful if you would allow me through the medium of your paper to appeal to your readers for a supply of Kipling Scrap Books for our wounded soldiers in hospitals and hospitalships. The following extract from a letter written by Lady Brassey to the "Morning Post" fully explains the idea:—

"Having just returned from Lemnos, whence we took wounded soldiers back to Malta in our yacht Sunbeam, R.Y.S., I feel I must direct the attention of your readers to the Kipling Scrap Books.

We had six of them on board—I wish we had had 600—and during the time that the wounded were with us, there was hardly a moment when the books were not being handled. Repeatedly the men said to me: 'If only all the hospitalships could have these scrap books, what a boon it would be.'

Let me briefly describe them. They are made of strong brown paper, 14 by 11 inches tied together with narrow bright coloured tape, or ribbon, and contain pictures plain and; coloured very short stories, anecdotes, jokes, amusing police court incidents, original advertisements etc., etc.

The book should, above all things, be light in weight, and the great thing is not to put too much on a page as it tires the mind, and the whole idea is designed for men who are not strong enough to read books.

I earnestly entreat any of your readers to help in this way. They may feel assured that every book will come as a ray of sunshine to some poor wounded man."

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon has kindly interested herself in this scheme and hopes that a supply of scrap books may be forthcoming in time to distribute amongst the men at Christmas.

Specimen copies may be seen and information received at the Depôt of the Women's Branch of the War Fund at Bombay, Poona, Belgaum, Rajkot and Mormugao, or at my bungalow, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill,—Yours, etc.,

M. K. SHEPPARD.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

ATTACKS ON GORIZIA HEIGHTS.

ITALIANS CAPTURE STRONG TRENCHES.

DESCENT ON ISONZO WATERSHED BEGUN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ROME, Nov. 29.

A communiqué says: Attacks on the heights north-west of Gorizia have been successfully continued. We have captured strong hostile trenches and begun descent of the Isonzo watershed.

We took 115 prisoners in the neighbourhood of Oslavia. After a fierce struggle we conquered a hill taking 261 prisoners. We made some progress on the rest of the front.

THE RUBBER TRADE.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 28.

The Dutch Overseas Trust announces that it will not accept consignments of rubber until further notice.

ELOQUENCE AND ENERGY.

MODERN DISLIKE OF RHETORIC.

Professor T. M. Kettle, in a recent anthology of Irish oratory, expresses his disagreement with the almost universal modern dislike of rhetoric. Grandiloquence, he pleads, is at least 'a sin of excess. It is insincere on the right side—namely, that of large ideas.' He holds that in approaching the task of the twentieth century—the reconstruction of 'the fabric of society on a basis of economic justice and wisdom'—we 'are in greater peril from littleness than from bigness.'

During the present war we have heard a number of complaints to the same effect, says the "New Statesman." Eloquence and music—these are two luxuries, two necessaries (perhaps) of inspiration, of which, we are told, not nearly enough use has been made at this unique crisis in history. There, of course, you have the difficulty: whether eloquence is a necessary like munitions or a luxury to be discountenanced like racing. The modern man cannot decide. His orations have every year grown more brief and more business-like; he seems at times almost to believe that everything except plain fact is ornament and a dandyism of speech. Perhaps the modern man has good reason for this.

One may congratulate the present generation audiences on their immunity from the pomp of the old-fashioned elocution-masters. On the other hand, we are afflicted with a race of speakers who know even less about the secrets of eloquence than the eloqution-masters did. There is no one now to cast a spell over a nation as Demonsthenes did over the men of Athens in his orations against Philip or as Burke did over the readers if not over the hearers of the eighteenth century.

If one desires eloquence to-day it is not for the sake of elocution or any mere ornament of words. One craves rather for the kind of eloquence which will breathe the energyy of life into the grey facts of the occasion. One wishes for eloquence, not of the sort that will drape the occasion in machine-made platitudes, but that will make the occasion itself a living thing, a lure for men's nobleness, a summons to a dawn. It is a real loss to the country that there has been so little of the ennobling kind of eloquence to counteract the shrill and degrading clamour of many journalists.

HOW MR. EDISON "HEARS."

Mr. Thomas A. Edison, the American electrical "wizard," is absolutely deaf. Yet, as chairman of the Naval Advisory Board, he has been presiding over the meetings and following the discussions very closely.

Mr. Edison has now let the public into his secret by explaining that it was due to a little wireless telegraph system in which an assistant was the operator. Both Mr. Edison and his aide are experienced in the use of the Morse telegraph code, and during the sessions of the board the latter sat beside Mr. Edison and ticked off the substance of the discussions and motions, sometimes upon Mr. Edison's knee and at other times on his wrist, at the rate of thirty words a minute.

STATUE TO MISS CAVELL.

The first statue in memory of Nurse Cavell is to be erected on an island site between the National Portrait Gallery and St. Martin's Church in London. The serene figure of the martyred nurse will stand in the midst of a constant swirl of traffic. St. Martin's-lane, Charing Cross-road, Chandos-street, the Strand, Trafalgar-square, and Pall Mall are all contributing their numbers to the streams of pedestrians and vehicles that speed steadily past this island site.

Sir George Frampton, R.A., who has promised to execute the statue as a free gift—or as a "labour of love" as he himself expresses it—approves warmly of the position selected. It has been given by the Westminster City Council, and as the First Commissioner of Works has consented to the scheme (subject to his approval of the design) it is proposed to proceed with it at once. Towards the amount required to purchase the stone and bronze and to pay for the erection the "Daily Telegraph" has already raised about £1,800.

THE STORY OF THE DARDANELLES.

MR. CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT

LORD FISHER'S "ONE MINUTE REPLY."

The following telegrams appear in the Straits papers:

In the course of a personal statement in the House of Commons Mr. Churchill said:—

Mr. Churchill said in detail that his letter to the Premier gave fully and truthfully his reasons for resignation. Dealing with the episodes of his career at the Admiralty he said that a full account of the battle on Coronel would show that he was in full agreement with expert advisers. The Admiralty dispositions were the best possible.

Mr. Churchill described his hurried visit to Antwerp where he was told to do everything possible to maintain the defence while measures for relief were being prepared and carried out. It was not his fault that the operations began too late. He drew the attention of Mr. Asquith and Lord Kitchener and Sir E. Grey on September 6 to the situation of Antwerp and suggested Territorials should be sent and made other proposals, but no action was taken. He was justified in sending the naval contingents as the situation was desperate and he know Lord Kitchener would not send the Territorials and it would be wrong to lock up regulars in the fortress. The naval contingents were equal to the marines sent by the French. The Dardanelles enterprise was profoundly, maturely and elaborately considered and framed entirely by experts.

Last December Russia asked whether action against Turkey in the Mediterranean was not possible in order to relieve pressure on the Caucasus. In consequence of communications from the Foreign and War Offices he directed the attention of the First Sea Lord and other naval officers to the possibility of action in Turkish waters. He sent a minute to Lord Kitchener on Nov. (Dec.?) 30th offering to assemble transports for the 40,000 men in Egypt. He was informed that no army was available and in earlier discussion opinion was clearly shown that if troops were available they should not be used in Gallipoli. Both Admirals Carden and Jackson, replying to inquiries, expressed the opinion that the Dardanelles could not be rushed but could be reduced by sustained naval bombardment. At an interview on Jan. 28th with Mr. Asquith and Lord Fisher he gathered the impression that Lord Fisher consented to a purely naval attack in the Dardanelles. The scheme was submitted to the French Government, and was considered favourably by the French Staff. The matter was twice considered by the War Council. At the last meeting Lord Fisher and Admiral Wilson were present, and no adverse opinion were expressed. When in March the operations became slower, Admiral Carden was telegraphically instructed to press hard for a decision.

The telegram bore the written authority of Lord Fisher, and Rear Admiral Carden expressed agreement, as did his successor Admiral Robeck. The consequence was we lost two old vessels which would otherwise have been rusting in some foreign port, Mr. Churchill said he desired a resumption of purely naval operations. Lord Fisher opposed the suggestion and Mr. Churchill submitted the alternative of conjoint naval and military operations. The naval attack was a naval plan approved by the First Sea Lord and the naval authorities on the spot and the War Council. He had not received from Lord Fisher that clear guidance before or that firm support after to which he was entitled. If Lord Fisher did not approve the operations he should have refused his consent, then the operations would have not taken place.

Mr. Churchill said he accepted a general Ministerial responsibility subject to his recorded opinion before the event. He did not believe a naval attack necessarily involved military operations. If in the interval between the naval and military operations we had known what we now knew of the cost of military operations he did not think anyone would have hesitated to face a loss of prestige involved in the breaking off of operations. Nevertheless he was very glad the War Office was willing to prosecute the enterprise by military means and he did his best to support them all this year. He had urged the Government to take what steps they could in the west but to take Constantinople by any means. While time remained operations ought to be carried through with a sustained flow of reinforcements and utter disregard of life. Mr. Churchill mentioned that at Lord Fisher's resignation he offered to resign but was asked to continue by Mr. Asquith. Reviewing the present military situation Mr. Churchill said "We are the reserve of the Allied cause. The time has come for that reserve to be thrown fully into the scale. The campaign of 1916 ought to be settled against Germany by a shortage of men. It is therefore our sacred duty to increase our armies. Small States like Bulgaria are hypnotised by German military pomp. They fail to realise the capacity of an ancient and mighty nation to endure adversity, disappointment and mismanagement and to go on with boundless obstinacy and suffering to the achievements of the greatest cause which men ever fought."

LORD FISHER'S ANSWER.

In the House of Lords, Lord Fisher made a brief but striking answer to Mr. Churchill. He spoke for one minute. He emphasised that he had been 61 years in the service of his country. "I leave my record in the hands of my countrymen. I am content to wait. It is not fitting to make personal explanations affecting national interests when the country is in the midst of a great war."

Then Lord Fisher rose and walked out.

AFFRAY BETWEEN GURKHAS AND POLICE.

AN INCIDENT AT DURBHANGA.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

A Durbhanga correspondent reports an affray which took place in that town on Friday afternoon, between some Gurkhas and police constables. It is alleged that the Gurkhas went to a shop and were abused by a boy. They caught hold of the boy, and when the police interfered a fight ensued between the police and the Gurkhas. A Gurkha in self-defence brandished his "kukri," which somewhat frightened the bazaar people. All shops and houses were consequently closed and people ran away. One Gurkha was hurt and removed to the hospital. Some constables and people were also injured.

BARISAL CONSPIRACY CASE.

ALL ACCUSED HEAVILY SENTENCED.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

Mr. P. E. Cammiade, Sessions Judge of Barisal, delivered judgment to-day in the supplementary conspiracy case. In this case M. Bhowmik and four other young Bengalis were charged with conspiring to wage war against the King under section 121 A of the Indian Penal Code. The trial was conducted with the aid of two assessors one of whom found two accused guilty, and three not guilty, while the other assessor was of opinion that all accused were not guilty.

The Judge convicted all the five accused and sentenced the chief offender Troilakya to fifteen years' transportation and the remaining four to transportation for ten years each.

ALLEGED TRADING WITH ENEMY.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Nov. 29.

The case against Mr. Hooper, Managing Director, McDowell and Co., came up for hearing to-day.

Counsel for the prosecution asked for an adjournment, submitting that the Camp Commander at Ahmednagar had refused to permit Hermans to go as a witness unless the permission of the Government of India was obtained and that the prosecution would take steps to get the permission soon.

His Worship gave rulings as to the objections raised by Mr. Osborne with regard to certain letters. All letters of Mr. Hermans were ruled inadmissible until they were proved.

The further hearing was adjourned to the 3rd December in accordance with the prosecution's request.

PROPOSED INTER-CASTE HINDU DINNER.

A meeting of some of the promoters and sympathisers of this movement was held on Sunday at the Servants of India Society's Home to organise an inter-caste Hindu dinner during Christmas week.

A committee consisting of 25 Hindu gentlemen was formed with Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar as President and Messrs. L. B. Nayak, Bhagwandas Madhawdas, G. B. Trivedi, A. S. Wagh and Dr. T. C. Khandwalla as joint secretaries. Only ladies and gentlemen belonging to the various castes of the Hindu community and having respectable position or status in life, will be invited to take part in the dinner. Those desirous of joining the dinner are requested to express their willingness by communicating with the joint secretaries at their address at the Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaon.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

At the share market to-day the exchange was quiet but steady.

The transactions in Government Paper 3½ per cent. were at Rs. 84/4 and Rs. 84/6.

In the share market business was entirely restricted to jute.

The quotations were:

Coal: Katras Jheriah 91, Raneegunge 28½, 28¾ Cum Divsudamdiha (prefs) 12-3-8, Teetulmuri 12.

Jute: Auckland (ord) 149, 151, 152½, Alliance (ord) 283, 284, 286, 288, 290, 291 Belvedere (ord) 287, 288; Barnagore (ord) 89, 90, 92; Clive (ord) 101, 102, 104; Delta (ord) 386, 387, 388, 389; Empire (ord) 19¾ 20; Howrah (ord) 193. 104, Hooghly (ord) 34½, 34¾; Kamarhatty (ord) 273, 284, 276, 277; Kelvin (ord) 285; Lawrence (ord) 229, 230, 232; Northbrook (ord) 19½, 19¾, 20; Reliance (ord) 179, 180, 181; Standard (ord) 280, 284, 285, 287.

WORMS IN FISH.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some three or four days back it was a little surprise to me to hear from my friends that there are worms in fish. Yesterday I was fully convinced of the fact when my servant showed me some worms which he found when dressing two different kinds of fish brought from the Mahalaxmi Market. To satisfy my curiosity I examined it myself, when to my great astonishment, I found that all of them were full of worms, I beg to bring this to the notice of the Municipal authorities and hope that they will immediately take necessary measures to examine the fish in the markets, and if the worms are in reality injurious to health, they will forbid such fish to be sold both in the public and private markets till they find that it is quite harmless.—Yours, etc.,

J. F. HEREDIA.

Bombay, Nov., 27.

LATE SIR P. M. MEHTA.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU'S TRIBUTE.

(News Bureau.)

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 29.

At a meeting held in Bai Perozebai Hall, Secunderabad, last evening to mourn the loss of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who presided, said:—We meet to mourn to loss of a great man and if proof were wanted at any time as to the unanimity of feeling at the loss it could be judged from the list of names on the programme representing all races and creeds which would emphasise that India is no longer a geographical expression. He was a great figure in the Bombay Presidency and represented the vitality of the nation. To some he was a Parsee, but to others he was an Indian figure proud to be an Indian, never afraid of popular displeasure or censure. He was not exactly what some called him 'the apostle of righteousness,' but the one man who laid his life at the altar of his motherland. His one great lesson to India was his indomitable courage. He was made of the stuff that will die but not yield, when he says "I stand to represent the country's honour." He was loyal to his friends, generous to his foes and a zealous citizen.

Mr. K. H. Judge in proposing the resolution of condolence, said that India had lost in him one of her great sons.

The resolution was seconded by the Rev. F. Lamb and supported by Rao Bahadur Krishnamachariar, Mr. Syed Mohomed Hussain Bilgrami, Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahim, and the Rev. Israel.

The second resolution that a copy of the first resolution be sent to the bereaved family, was proposed by Mr. Sorabji Pestonji Kanga, seconded by Dr. Jeevanji, and supported by Mrs. Manekshaw Chenoy.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in concluding the meeting said: "Who can sufficiently extol the sweetness of the man and that invincible sense of chivalry? Who will sum up the tenderness of his heart that made him the champion of women? He was the golden link between the experience of the older and the enthusiasm of the younger generation."

CONGRESS ORGANISATION.

TOW MORE DISTRICT COMMITTEES IN BOMBAY.

A preliminary meeting of the North Bombay District Congress Committee was held on last Sunday at Dadar when about 50 members were present, Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji being in the chair.

In opening the proceedings, Mr. N. M. Joshi of the Servants of India Society, stated that about 100 members had joined the Committee, of which six were Parsis, five Christians, three Mahomdans and the rest Hindus. He also said that the object of starting the District Congress Committees was to strengthen the Congress Organization and to spread it more widely among the common people.

The following office-bearers were elected: Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji, president; Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, Mr. Rahimtulla Ebrahim Currimbhoy, Dr. M. C. Javle, Vice-Presidents; Mr. K. N. Mahale, Mr. Nagardas Vatsaraj and Mr. A. R. Gadkari, Secretaries; Messrs. S. N. Navalkar, H. L. Kowley, B. G. Paralkar, Mathurdas G. Thacker, Pradhan, M. G. Kirtikar, Peter Rodrigues, K. D. Dhuru, Velji Lakhamsi, N. N. Patil, Daji B. Tungare, members of the Managing Council.

FORT DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting was held yesterday evening at the Presidency Association Rooms, with a view to the formation of Fort District Congress Committee. Mr. Meherjibhoy P. Madan was in the chair.

Messrs. U. K. Trivedi and W. P. Hallai spoke on the necessity of the Fort District having a Congress Committee of its own to take up the Congress propoganda with more vigour than had been the case hitherto and with a view to co-operate with other similar bodies.

The following office-bearers were then appointed:—

President:—Mr. Ratansey Moolji, Vice-Presidents: Messrs. Omar Sobani, Meherjibhoy P. Madan, and Pitambardas Jamnadas; Secretaries: Messrs. W. T. Hallai, Laxmidas Haridas, and J. K. Mehta; Members: Messrs. Parbhudas Lakhmidas, Premji Chaturbhaj, S. S. Mehta, Mathradas Kanji; Harilal Devchand, Tulsidas Parmanand, and Jamnadas N. Mehta.

It was decided to apply to the Provincial Congress authorities for the affiliation of this Committee with other bodies of a similar nature.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeeting terminated.

SANATAN DHARMA COLLEGE OF LAHORE.

SUPPORT OF MAHARAJA OF DARBHANGA.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Nov. 29.

The local Sanatan Dharama Sabha held a conference on Saturday and Sunday. The Hon. Rai Bahadur Ram, Saran Das taking advantage of the Maharaja of Darbhanga's visit, presented him with an adress of welcome and requested him to materalize their desire for opening a Sanatan Dharma College at Lahore.

The Maharaja Bahadur announced the donation of Rs. 50,000 towards the College Fund. Other gentlemen also gave the following donations, Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das, the grant of land, worth Rs. 50,000, Raja Fateh Singh, Rs. 50,000 and Lala Mool Chand, Rs. 20,000.

In the evening a garden party was given by the Hon. Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Dass in honour of the Maharaja of Darbhanga. A large number of leading Hindus and Mohamedans were present.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

A FIFTH APPROVER.

(News Bureau.)

BENARES, Nov. 29.

On the Commissioners reassembling this morning, the prosecution examined the fifth approver Ramnath in the conspiracy case.

He spoke of his acquaintance with Manilal, Shankarlal, Ganeshilal, Lachminarain and Sachindra who on being introduced for the first time, asked witness if he was prepared to go to jail and the latter replied, "Yes, if necessary." Sachindra then asked him if he was prepared to die and witness replied in the negative. Sachindra said Mr. Petrie and the approver Dinanath were to be killed as Mr. Petrie had brought about prosecution, and that approvers must always be killed. He then went on to depose the details of the conspiracy in the course of which he said that when Pingle was going to Meerut he said they had lakhs of men in the Punjab. Four thousand men had come from America for the mutiny and when that broke out, 20,000 more would come forward and of these 15,000 were in Calcutta whose names were in the police register while men in Agra and Multan had also joined them. Witness proceeded to depose to his acquaintance with the accused Pratap whose name he at first understood was Hiram Moy Bannerjee. Witness added he had known Sachindra for some time as N. N. Banerjee. He further deposed to a general consultation at Geneshilal's house about committing murders of Mannilal, of the C.I.D., Sheonarain, the approver in the Arrah case, Deputy Superintendent Abdulla Khan, Mr. Petrie, Mr. Denham and Inspector Brijlal of the C.I.D., all of whom were to be killed by bombs or revolvers. Witness said he was arrested at the instance of Pingle. At first he denied all knowledge but Sir Charles Cleveland confronted him with Pingle and when they two were left alone Pingle asked him to disclose everything and go to jail for his sake. He first abused Pingle profusely but some days later he thought to himself that when big men like Pingle betrayed, what matter if little men did so and he made his statement. He admitted he had taken part in the conspiracy with Avad Behari who was hanged in connection with the Delhi case, having distributed, the "Liberty" leaflets, and also having met Rash Behari in 1913 in Avad Behari's house.

Shankarlal than cross-examined by Mr. Chatterjee, said he used to drink heavily and that had impaired his memory to some extent. He mentioned the dates of various events as he had calculated them after his release from the date fixed for the rising, against which date he had put a cross in his calender. Leaflets were distributed one day before the day fixed for the mutiny to make people know about it. Witness's cross-examination was not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

SEDITIOUS LECTURES AT HONGKONG.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Nov. 29.

At the hearing of the supplementary Lahore Conspiracy Case to-day Jamadar Buta Singh bore evidence to the delivery at the close of 1913 and beginning 1914 of seditious lectures at the Gurdwara of Hongkong where the regiment was then posted, on which a general order was issued prohibiting soldiers from attending the Gurdwara. He named eight Sikh soldiers who continued to attend in spite of the prohibition. These persons with some others wanted their discharge from the Army, and were sent back to India, to the regimental depot at Karachi to be separated from the rest of the regiment. Later the depot was transferred to Ferozepore. Here, shortly before the visit of the Lieutenant-Governor, witness detected a suspicious looking man in the lines who was turned out. The matter was reported to Captain Cargill who asked witness to be on the look out for returned emigrants, who, he was informed, were visiting the lines. On enquiry witness learnt Kartar Singh had visited the lines and some soldiers had gone out with him to hold a meeting. Harnam Singh, accused, also confessed that eight or ten of them were members of the Ghadr party which was stated to be a large party arranging to bring about a rising against the Government. The information was reported to British officers, whereupon the men concerned were expelled from the cantonment lines, Subedar Nawaz Khan being deputed to take them to the railway station and see them off but one of them was arrested in the lines the next day with a chhavi, and three others were reported to be also visiting the lines. Patrols were sent out to arrest them.

Mahan Singh gave corroborative evidence with regard to the arrival of the men at Karachi, the transfer of the depot to Ferozephore, and various incidents which occurred at Ferozepore as deposed to by Jamadar Buta Singh.

The cross-examination of the approver Udham Singh was then proceeded with by counsel for the defence.

THREAT TO A POLICE OFFICER.

BENARES STUDENT SENTENCED.

(News Bureau.)

BENARES, Nov. 29.

Mr. Hamilton, Joint Magistrate, to-day delivered judgment in the case in which Bimul Chunder Mukerjee, a student, was charged with threatening Inspector Mukerjee while in execution of his duty under circumstances already reported.

His Honour disbelieved the defence and convicted the accused. He thought a deterrent sentence was called for in this case and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and ordered him to be bound over for three years on his own recognisance for the sum of Rs. 2,000 and to provide two sureties of Rs. 1,500 each.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant J. W. Gill, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. K. Sullivan, West Ridings.
Major J. A. Forsyth, Field Artillery.
Lieutenant A. G. Groser, Middlesex.
Lieutenant R. P. Hopkinson, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant A. G. Dent, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieutenant B. W. Meadway, Northamptons.

DARDANELLES CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant R. Brough, Camerons.
Second-Lieutenant E. J. Hayward, Royal Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieutenant D. K. Day, East Lancashires.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieutenant H. Jennison, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant J. A. Neilson, Ayrshire Yeomanry.
Second-Lieutenant M. Bateman, Manchesters.

NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONERS OF WAR.

Captain C. M. Couper, Black Watch.
Lieutenant G. W. Parker, Lincolns.
Second-Lieutenant J. C. McIntyre, Yorkshires.

NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONERS OF WAR.

Major D. Warden, East Kents.
Captain T. Blackburn, Scottish Borderers.
Lieutenant R. M. Old, West Kents.
Lieutenant G. L. Brander, Royal Scots.
Lieutenant J. W. Reynolds, Lincolns.

CASUALTIES ON HOSPITAL SHIP ANGLIA: BELIEVED DROWNED.

Major H. L. Napier, Sherwoods.
Lieutenant C. H. Taylor, West Yorks.
Lieutenant G. V. Tharratt, Liverpools.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The following casualties are announced:—

NOW KILLED.

Major J. L. Davies, Essex.
Lieutenant F. W. Graham, Durhams.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major R. C. Smythe, Artillery.
Lieutenant E. Dann, Bedfords.

NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONER.

Major W. H. Nichols, Somersets.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONER.

Captain H. G. Farmer, Seaforths.

NOW MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Captain N. C. Walker, Black Watch.

WOUNDED.

Captain J. H. Wilson-Charge, Warwicks.
Second-Lieutenant G. G. Gray, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieutenant T. Simon, Shropshires.

NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Second-Lieutenant A. M. Hazell, Welsh Regiment.

NOW PRISONERS.

Major D. F. Robinson, East Kents.
Lieutenant F. D. Montgomerie, East Kents.
Lieutenant O. G. Style, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieutenant M. S. Ell, West Kents.

MEDITERRANEAN CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant E. Y. Priestman, York and Lancasters.

NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant T. Gawn, Hampshires.

WOUNDED.

Major T. C. Mudie, Royal Scots.
Captain G. A. Douglas, Londons.
Lieutenant W. L. Renwick, Welsh Horse.
Second-Lieutenant D. H. Corsellis, Norfolks.

NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Captain P. V. Rose, General List.

PROPOSED MOSLEM UNIVERSITY.

SINDH MOSLEMS FAVOUR POSTPONEMENT.

(News Bureau.)

KARACHI, Nov. 29.

A meeting of the Mahomedans of Sindh was held at Karachi to consider the University question.

Mr. Chagla described the split at Aligarh. He testified that out of 87 delegates 30 were for accepting a charter on the lines of the Hindu University, and 31 were for the postponement of the question till after the war, but the 30 declared themselves to be 36 and both parties rushed to the press and issued pamphlets.

He now moved a resolution expressing the subscribers' regret at the split, and calling on the Raja of Mahmudabad to restore harmony, and it was carried unanimously.

A resolution for the postponement of the whole matter till after the war was carried unanimously, and a further resolution was added that if the matter should be proceeded with, a University on the times of the Hindu University should on no account be accepted.

RANEEGUNGE COAL COMPANY

(News Bureau.)

DELHI, Nov. 29.

Raneegunge Coal Co., declare dividend at the rate of thirty per annum for past half year.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF

Under the auspicies of the Trivandrum Y.M.C.A. a public farewell entertainment was given last evening at the Town Hall to Mr. H. T. Wills, Vice-President of the Association, who leaves Travancore shortly.

Mr. Subbarao Pantalu, who arrived in Bankipore on the 27th from Lahore, attended a public meeting and interviewed some of the leading men of the place about Congress affairs. Mr. Pantalu is the guest of Mr. Sachidanand Sinha and may stay there for a day or two more. From Bankipore he goes to Calcutta.

The Lahore Arya Samaj anniversary ceremonies at Lahore were finished yesterday. Owing to the war and monetary depression the appeals made at different sections elicited a comparatively poor response. About Rs. 20,000 was realised for the D. A. V. College and Rs. 8,000 for the Gurukala, Kangri.

The Morris Memorial Committee of Nagpur have decided to allocate a non-recurring grant of Rs. 20,000 to the New English High School, Nagpur, for building purposes, subject to certain conditions including registration of its governing body as a society under Act 20 of 1860, and realisation of Rs. 15,000 as donation before the 31st March, 1916, promised by a private gentleman. The funded capital of the Society is about two lakhs.

Official and Personal.

His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur entertained his Excellency the Viceroy and party at dinner at Dagana on Sunday night. H. H. the Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh was also present.

His Excellency the Viceroy has returned to Delhi on completion of the tour in Bikaner. Lord Hardinge will leave for the Punjab by the end of the first week of December.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kotah has arrived in Bombay, and is staying at Darya Mahal, in Nepean Sea Road.

Lady Willingdon visited the Marine Lines War Hospital at 11 a.m. yesterday.

The following guests were at Government House for the week-end—Monsieur C. Nabokoff, Surgeon-General Sir Pardey and Lady Lukis.

Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haq President-elect of the Moslem League has gone to Bhagalpur to see Sir S. P. Sinha, President-elect of the Congress.

Brigadier-General J. Dallas, Director-General, Military Works, leaves Simla to-day on a tour of inspection. He visits Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Bombay, Poona, Abu Road, Delhi and Meerut.

A garden party was given at Delhi yesterday afternoon by the members of the Orient Club to bid farewell to Sir Ali Imam. Amongst the guests present were Sir William Meyer, Sir Sankaran Nair, the Hon. Mr. Hill, Sir James DuBoulay, Sir James Roberts, the Hon. Mr. Hailey, the Hon. Mr. Russell and the Hon. Mr. Sharp.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

LECTURE ON CHOLERA.

Dr. S. S. Battliwala, L. M. & S., J.P., delivered a lecture in Gujerati on "Cholera" at the Lady Northcote Orphanage on Saturday and Rao Bahadur Keshavji Nathoo Sailor presided.

He gave the origin of cholera in India and on the Continent and how it spread to the United States and other places. The discovery of the specific cause of the disease by Prof. Koch in Egypt in 1883 and the etiology of the disease and the conditions governing the disease were explained to the audience. Cholera resulted from swallowing living organisms with food or drink. These organisms are easily killed by heat and therefore freshly cooked hot food and boiled water should be used. When cholera is prevalent in an infected household, isolation of the sick is essential and strict cleanliness, i.e., hand disinfection by the free use of phenyle upon leaving the latrines and before eating and disinfection by steam or burning of all infected articles should be observed. In an infected village in addition to these precautions disinfection of wells by permanganate of potash would prevent the spread of the disease. In short, personal cleanliness and the cleanliness of the surroundings of houses or wadis was a great essential factor in cholera.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad who was present, also spoke emphasising the advice given by the lecturer.

STUDENTS AND THE CONGRESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The wise and timely suggestion made by Mr. P. H. Mehta in to-day's issue of your esteemed paper, regarding the special accommodation of college students at the ensuing sessions of the National Congress, ought to commend itself to the proper consideration of the Congress Committee concerned. If our college students get the benefit of securing accommodation in a special and separate block for themselves, at reduced rates, it will be the best of favours that the gentlemen of sound culture and deep experience on the Committee can confer upon the rising young generation of India. All the college students, who may have a great desire to attend the Congress, cannot have the good fortune to be enlisted as volunteers, as the maximum number of volunteers is fixed at 300. Hence I request you to kindly take up the matter on behalf of the student-world and induce the Congress Accommodation Committee to arrange for a special block in the Congress mandap where college students will be admitted at cheap and reduced rates.—Yours, etc.,

A COLLEGE STUDENT.

Bombay, 27th November, 1915.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED MURDER WITH A HEAVY STONE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

NARAYAN SAYAJI LOTE v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. K. B. Wassoodew, Additional Sessions Judge of Thana, who agreeing with the unanimous verdict of the Jury convicted the accused of having committed the murder of one Chinkya under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code. As the jury had recommended the accused to mercy, he was sentenced to transportation for life.

The case for the prosecution was briefly this:—

The accused and the deceased Chinkya were the residents of Kamatpada, in the Karjat Taluka. During the last summer about six or seven persons including the deceased used to sleep in the yard of one Ganpat Patil. There the villagers generally assembled at night to sing religious songs. At about midnight on the 7th June 1915, some person dropped a big stone on the head of the deceased Chinkya who was sleeping there causing instantaneous death. Three of the sleeping persons who were awakened by the noise, cried "Thief, thief" and followed the culprit for some distance who was running away. They, however, gave up the chase and brought a light in the yard. They found that Chinkya was bleeding from the nose and the mouth and there was a heavy stone lying near his head. The police were informed who after inquiry arrested the accused. The prosecution alleged that the accused was labouring under the impression that the deceased Chinkya was in league with his wife and often threatened Chinkya about it. Owing to this bad feeling it was said that the accused murdered Chinkya.

The accused in his defence stated that he was innocent, that the real culprits were fathering the guilt on him, that he was at home on the night in question and that he had no enmity with Chinkya as alleged by the prosecution.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments acquitted the accused.

THE JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Batchelor in delivering judgment observed:—

In this case the appellant has been convicted of murder and sentenced to transportation for life. The case was tried by the learned Additional Sessions Judge of Thana with a jury, and though we are very reluctant to interfere with a jury's verdict we think that no other course is open to us here. Though the learned Judge took great pains with this charge it is, we think, overweighted with details so that in the result the leading and dominant facts were not presented to the jury with sufficient distinctness. The whole prosecution depended upon whether this accused was identified by Amrita, Lakhu and Ganpat as being the man who killed the deceased by throwing a stone upon his head. Now, it was a dark night. The deceased lived in the same village as the witnesses and the story for the Crown is that the witnesses after pursuing him and identifying him suddenly turned back and allowed this murderer to go to bed in his house in the village. It is, however, very difficult to believe that, and the difficulty becomes an impossibility when the record discloses that Amrita, Lakhu and Ganpat gave no information to any one against the accused for many hours after the time when they would inevitably have done so had they seen the accused murdering the deceased. These are really the predominant facts upon which the whole case turns and the Judges of experience know that witnesses subject to such criticisms as Amrita, Lakhu and Ganpat are not to be safely accepted in a criminal trial. We think it was incumbent on the learned Judge to point this out to the jury in no uncertain terms, and as he omitted to do so, we think that we are within the law in interfering with the conviction although it rests upon the verdict of the jury.

On these grounds we set aside the conviction and sentence and direct that the accused be acquitted and discharged.

Mr. Moreshwar W. Pradhan (amicus curiae) for the accused.

Mr. S. S. Pathkar, Government Pleader for the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

WIFE'S CLAIM FOR MAINTENANCE.

SUIT DISMISSED.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

KHATIZABAI .....Plaintiff.

v.

HAJI MAHOMED AZMTULLAKHAN...Defendant.

In this suit in which the plaintiff sued her husband claiming separate maintenance, viz. Rs. 150 per month from him, judgment was delivered by his Lordship on Monday morning.

The facts of the case were fully set out in a previous issue of our paper.

His Lordship after reviewing the facts of the case and considering the merits of the parties' claims as set forth in the evidence delivered the following judgment:—

I dismiss the defendant's counterclaim with reference to the ornaments and Rs. 1,425 and I also dismiss the plaintiff's suit in respect of all her three-fold claims, separate maintainance, ornaments and clothes.

Having regard to the relations between the parties and to all the circumstances of this case, I think the fairest order as to costs would be to leave each party to bear all his or her costs of the suit. I dismiss the plaintiff's suit and the defendant's counterclaim except the counterclaim for restitution of conjugal rights which I allow to be withdrawn. I make no order as to costs.

Mr. Mulla and Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. H. S. Captain and Mr. R. D. Wadia instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the defendant.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK.

AUDITORS' SUIT SETTLED.

THE LIQUIDATOR OF THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK v. (1) MR. K. S. AYER AND HIS PARTNER MR. ENGINEER, AND (2) MR. N. R. MISTRI, AUDITORS OF THE BANK.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

The claim made by the Liquidator against the first set of defendants, and the second defendant was Rs. 23,33,077 each, due to him by their alleged breach of duty and their negligence to certify correctly the results of their examination of the Banks' accounts, during the management of the Banks' finances by the late Mr. Chunilal D. Saraya.

Mr. B. J. Desai, appeared for the first set of defendants and Mr. H. Campbell appeared for the Liquidator.

His Lordship passed an order to the effect that the suit be dismissed as against the first defendants, Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and S. S. Engineer as they had already settled with the plaintiffs and that by consent a decree be passed against the second defendant, Mr. N. R. Mistry for Rs. 7,500. There was to be no order as to costs.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Messrs. Little and Company.

Attorneys for the first set of defendants: Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Company.

BROOKE BOND TEA.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Brooke Bond and Company (India) by their agent Mr. James Gracey v. Edison and Company, of which Mulji Dayal and two other Hindus were partners.

Mr. T. J. Strangman appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. M. A. Jinnah appeared for the defendants.

Among other things, the plaintiff prayed that the defendants might be restrained by order of injunction of the Court from selling tea-dust or tea packed in packets of the kind complained of, or if any other packets which might be a colourable imitation of the plaintiff's packets. Pending the hearing or disposal of the suit, the defendants might be restrained by interim injunction from selling the tea of the kind objected to; they might be ordered to deliver up for destruction the packets in question; to account for the profits; and to pay damages.

Counsel's arguments over, his Lordship passed an order for interim injunction against the defendants in terms of para. B. of the plaint.

Attorneys for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe.

Attorneys for the defendants:—Messrs. Mulla and Mulla.

A CONSENT DECREE.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

The Empress, the Connaught and the Howard and Bullough Mills v. Nurudin Ibhrahim Nurudin and another.

This was a suit for damages in respect of 2,000 bales of yarn, the claim in the aggregate amounting to about Rs. 78,000. These bales were manufactured by the plaintiff-mills, which had been working under the agency of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, and which mills have recently gone into voluntary liquidation. They were contracted for by the defendants for purchase.

The defence was, that in consequence of the great war now raging in Europe, the defendants were unable to take delivery of the goods ordered.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity with Mr. T. J. Strangman appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. J. D. Davar with Mr. N. H. Moos, appeared for the defendants.

A consent-decree was passed, by which the claim was settled for Rs. 45,000; out of this, Rs. 7,000 were to be paid within a short time, and the balance by instalments of Rs. 3,000. This arrangement was subject to the approval by a resolution to be passed in extraordinary general meetings of the shareholders of the companies, to be convened by the liquidators for the purpose.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs:—Messrs. Payne and Company.

Attorneys for the defendants:—Messrs. Merwanji Kolah and Company.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

(Before Mr. Justice Heaton.)

KING-EMPEROR v. KANJEE MORARJEE.

The trial of the accused for cheating under section 420 of the Indian Penal Code was continued yesterday. The facts of the case as outlined by Mr. Velinkar, counsel for the prosecution, have already appeared in our columns.

Mr. Velinkar and Mr. Batiwala appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Binning and Mr. Vibhakar appeared for the accused.

Further evidence on behalf of the prosecution was taken and the case is proceeding. The Sessions was adjourned to 11-30 a.m. to-day.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 30TH OF NOVEMBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

710-15.—Ardesir H D & Co, Teju Lila & Co, a firm, v. Ramchandra Balaram.
1095-15.—Matubhai J & M, Vishnoo Hari Athavli & Co, a firm, v. Ramchandra Bataram.
1123-15.—Captain & Vaidya, Prier de Saone & Co, a firm, v. Dharsey Dewsey, C. P. D'Cunha.
1208-15.—Crawford B & Co, Marcks & Coy, Ltd, v. Raja Bahadur Bhagwant Singh.
1227-15.—Payne & Co, Tullockchand Shapurji, a firm, v. Doolly Chand son of Harsoopih Dass.
1235-15.—Purnanand & Co, Tulsedas Mohunji Karani v. Shah Hurkissoondas Madonji.
1240-15.—Purnanand & Co, Vithaldas Pranjiwandas, v. Manilal Ishwardas.
1242-15.—N C Dalal Maneckchand Kissondas Mutha, v. Kishev Raghupati Bharad.
1256-15.—Unwalla P & P, Moniram Radhakisson, a firm, v. Sitaram Bajaj.
1257-15.—Payne & Co, S Mahomed Oomer H Mahomed Hasan, a firm, v. S Nossiruddin & Co, a firm, Ardesir H D & Co.
1289-15.—Bhai K & G, Runchorddas Dharsey, v. Ramchandra Madhavram, Bhat G H Dalal.

For Dismissal under Rule 103.

1245-15.—Daphtary F & D, Gajanan Bhemrao v. Rustomji Sorabji & anr.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

894-13.—Captain & Vaidya, Lakhamsi Ludha & Co, a firm, v. Damji Haji & Co, a firm, & ors, Edgelow G W & Co, Part Heard.
901-13.—Captain & Vaidya, Lakhamsi Ludha & Co, a firm, v. Damji Harji & Co, a firm, & ars, Edgelow G W & Co, Part Heard.
1012-14.—D J Mantri, Rao Saheb Jayaram Janardhan Mantri and ors, v. Mancherji Rustomji Sethna & ors, Edgelow G W & Co.

For Trial of Preliminary Issue.

503-15.—N C Dalal, Manilal Premchand, a firm, v. Manilal Mulji, a firm, Payne and Co.

Long Causes.

18-15—Malvi H M and R Bai Kapilagavri widow v Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi and ors, Mans H M and Co, Matubhai J and M
28-15—In person (a pauper), Karamchand Premchand v Kastur Ujan and ors, Madhowji K and Ch.
124-15—D J Mantri, Arjun Jairam v Shivi wife of Arjun Jayaram, Purnanand and Co.
296-15—Mulla and M, Messrs Hirji Jetha and Co a firm v Messrs Tricumdas Lalji a firm.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.
For further directions and Costs on Comr's Report.

1296-14.—Chitnis M & Kanga, Baj Awabai, widow & anr, v. Hoosein Miya, Ebrahim & ors.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

382-15.—Captain & Vaidya, B N Lang, v. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in Liquidation), Little & Co, Part Heard.
346-15—Mehta D & L Sha Kooji Dollaji & Co a firm v Thakker Lukhmidas Pragji Mulji and Tha.
363-15—Tyabji D & Co Ranchoddas Vallabhai v Chooilal Jivandas and ors Payne & Co Little & Co.
430-14—Matubhai & M The Bombay Banking Co Ltd (in Liquidation) v Narhar Wasudev Raddi & anr Shroff D & D As Settled Maneckdal & Co.
809-14—Matubhai J& M Rangildas Harlal v Jagmohandas Dulabhadas Nadirsha and Co.
337-14—Nadirshaw and D Haji Goolam Hoosein Haji Moosa v Haji Ebrahim Tyab & ors, Raghavaya N & Co, Maneclal & Co.
1427-14—Matubhai J & M The Pioneer Bank Ltd v Vithaldas Manji N C Dalal.
559-15—Kanga and S Vassanji Doongersey v Ebji Oomersey and anr C P Cunha Nadirsha and D.
628-15—Dubash & Co Shah Krishnaji Shivaji and Co a firm v Jagjiwan Raisey Raja Shroff D and D.
575-15—Jehangir S M & H Nemchand Maneckchand & anr v Jaygopaldas Ghanshamdas, Dastur & Co.
577-15—D J Mantri Pandurang Vinayack Gore & anr, Balkrishna Vinayeck Khanolkar Khunderao L & M.
578-15—Madhowji K & Ch Morarji Vussonji Munji and ors v Rahimbhai Ramji Dhanjishaw & B.
424-15—Patell and Ez Dawood Mahomed Deshmukh v Karimbhai Lalbhai Smetham B & Co.
583-15—Rustomji & G Jerbai Widow v The Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance Co Ltd Ardeshir H D & Co.
779-14—Mehta D & L Laxmibai Widow v Parvatibai Widow & anr Raghavaya N & Co Jehangir S M & H.
1070-15—Nadirshaw and D Dewoobai v Keshowrao Raghooji Loat Smetham B & Co.
966-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in liquidation) v. Sir Vithaldas Damodhardas Thakersey, Kt., and ors, Payne and Co, Daphtary F and D, Wadia G & Co, Captain and V, Raghavaya N & Co, Bhaishanker K & G, Tyabji D & Co, Little and Co, Malvi H M & R.
1074-14.—Captain & V, Radhakisson Ramjiwan, a firm, v. Butebhawani, a firm, Tyabjee D & Co.
O S 1284.—Motichand & D, Vanwali Jamnadas v. Mohanlal Dhulabhji, Pandia & Co.
360-11.—Jehangir M & Somji, Chimabai, widow, v. Dhulla Kuppa, & ors, Daphtary F & D, Matubhai J & M.

Before the Prothonotary in His Office.
For Investigatigation of Pauperism.

P P No. 32-15.—In Person, Jairam Bhawoo Bhiwde, v. Bapaji Vethuji Bhiwde, & ors, Mans H M & Co.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THEFT BY A SON.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Dadaram charged Ardeshar Sheheriar, an Irani lad, with the theft of currency notes and sovereigns, collectively valued at Rs. 395, belonging to his father.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 25th instant the accused was missed from his father's house at Null Bazaar. His father got suspicious and examined his box, when the money was found missing. The accused and one Dosabhoy Hormusji, after making some purchases in Bombay, went to Ahmedabad, where they were arrested on suspicion by the Railway Police. The accused was found in possession of a wrist watch, and Dosabhoy had the balance of the money on him. They were brought down to Bombay. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to receive twelve stripes.

Subsequently Dosabhoy Hormusji was charged with receiving stolen property. The case was adjourned.

OVERCROWDING IN TRAINS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The overcrowding in third class carriages about which so much is being written nowadays is an old evil from which the European and Eurasian passengers are specially exempted. The railway companies are specially careful in seeing that European and Eurasian passengers are never overcrowded or inconvenienced in any way whatsoever. Compartments are reserved for them on all the important trains. When a compartment marked "to hold 10" contains four passengers at night, another compartment is at once reserved if an extra passenger comes up. That is done under instructions from the headquarters of the railways. When a compartment marked "to hold 10" is occupied by ten Indian passengers at night, the railway servants thrust therein as many extra passengers as they please. That is the contrast in the treatment of the European and Eurasian passengers, whose number on the whole is very small, and from whom the companies earn little, and the Indian passengers, whose number is so large and who contribute so much to the earnings of the railways. The reason is that the European and Eurasian passengers will never put up even for a day with the overcrowding, and the companies are terribly afraid of them. The Indian passenger quietly puts up with the hardships every day and the companies treat him with contempt. The moral of this is obvious. If the Indian passengers want to get the same treatment as the European and Eurasian, they must kick every time they are inconvenienced.—Yours, etc.,

J.

BOGUS MEDICAL DEGREES BILL.

A REPRESENTATION FROM CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 29.

The graduates of the private Medical Colleges practising in the Central Provinces and Berar have submitted to the Viceroy a memorial praying for dropping altogether the Indian Medical (Bogus) Degrees Bill, as it is not calculated to promote the best interests of the country or alternatively to see that no retrospective effect is given to affect the interest of those who have already built up a reputation for skill and formed a large professional connection.

BOMBAY CORPS OF ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

PRESENTATION OF LONG SERVICE MEDALS BY SIR P. LUKIS.

An interesting ceremony of presentation of Long Service Medals and Service Badges to the members of the Parsi Division and Inspection of the Bombay Corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas was held by the Hon. Sir Pardey Lukis, Director-General of the Medical Service in India and Commissioner for the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas within the Empire of India District, on Sunday last in the compound of the Secondary Teachers' Training College Hostel. Sir Pardey arrived at 11 a.m., when he was received by Mr. H. G. Clark, District Superintendent and Mr. W. G. Hanrahar, Ag: General Secretary of the St. John Ambulance Association, Indian Council. All the Divisions of the Bombay Corps comprising of the Parsis, Jew, Hindoo No. 1 and Hindoo No. 2, Cosmopolitan Ambulance and Parsi and European Nursing Division were present and 170 members in all paraded, of which 70 were of the Parsi, 18 of the Hindoo No. 1, 12 of the Hindoo No. 2, 36 of the Cosmopolitan Division, 18 of the Parsi Nursing and 3 of the European Nursing Divisions. A display of removal and wagon loading service, treatment of fractures, bleeding etc. were made and Sir Pardey was very much pleased with the work performed in an efficient way. Then the Long Service Medals the first to be presented in India, were distributed to the following five members of the Parsi Division:—Superintendent D. E. Mahava, 2nd Officer (now Superintendent of the Cosmopolitan Division) D. N. Marker, 1st Ambulance Officer D. F. Panthaki, 3rd Ambulance Officer G. N. Gazdar, and Lance-Corpl. A. C. Doctor. Service Badges were also distributed to 20 members of the Parsi Division.

After the presentation of medals and service badges Sir Pardey said:—

SIR P. LUKIS' SPEECH.

"It has given me very great pleasure to be able to accept the invitation of your District Superintendent Mr. H. G. Clark to meet you this morning and to present Long Service Medals to those of you who have earned them, and I wish to take this opportunity of expressing the thanks of the Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association for the valuable work which has been done by the Brigade in Bombay. I observe that you have seven Divisions, the first of which, namely, the Parsi Division, was formed in 1902 and the last, the European Ladies' Nursing Division in 1914 and that all castes and creeds are represented in the Brigade which comprises Parsi, Jewish, Hindoo, Cosmopolitan and European Divisions all of which, especially the Parsi Division, have been doing useful work, ever since they were first formed, in turning out for public functions at all times and also by making definite arrangements for conveying sick persons from one place to another. In this connection Mr. Clark informs me that not a single day passed without one or more sick persons being dealt with in this way. The Hindoo Division has done especially good work in attending year by year various religious festivals held up-country, notably at Pandharpur, where they have rendered extremely useful service in rendering first-aid to cases of accidents or sickness, but it is especially since the commencement of the war that all the Bombay Divisions have distinguished themselves, and I have reason to know how highly their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon and the Military Authorities value the services which you have rendered.

LORD WILLINGDON'S APPRECIATION.

"In this connection it gives me great pleasure to read you a letter just received from H. E. the Governor.

28th Nov. 1915.

Dear Sir Pardey,

May I take the opportunity of your presence amongst them to ask you to express to Mr. Clark and every member of his Ambulance Brigade my warm thanks as Governor of this Presidency for their efficient and valuable services to the sick and wounded during the past fifteen months.

I have already expressed my appreciation of the value of their work, but am glad to be able to reiterate my thanks for the splendid help they have given in the past and to express the confident belief that they will gladly give their time and services to continue their valuable contribution until the end of the war to what is a great Imperial service.

Yours Sincerely,
WILLINGDON.

"When the Indian Expeditionary Force was being despatched to Europe, permanent posts were established in the Docks to attend to accidents, etc., and from August 1914 to November of that year, over 1,900 cases were treated by the men of the Brigade. When the completion of the despatch of the Expeditionary Force rendered it no longer necessary that these posts should be maintained, Surgeon-General Babtie, at that time Director of Medical Service in India, after reviewing the Bombay Corps, asked if they would undertake the duty of tarnsporting all sick and wounded soldiers arriving from the Forces Overseas, and since December 1914, every sick and wounded man arriving in Bombay has been handled by the men of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, the numbers thus dealt with being. I understand, approximately 27,000, and if you bear in mind that the majority of these men have probably been transported at least twice, namely, once from the ship to the hospital and once from the hospital to the train, we may take it that you have dealt with about 50,000 cases. I understand that you have also given valuable assistance in the unloading of Hospital Ships apart from the mere transport of the sick. The credit for the admirable work which has been done by the Divisions in this District is very largely due to your able and energetic District Superintendent, Mr. Clark, who has displayed marvellous powers of organization and untiring energy especially since the war broke out, and I am sure you will agree with me that both the Military Authorities and the public are deeply indebted to him for all he has done in this connection. I also wish to thank every member of the Divisions for the self-sacrifice they have shown in giving up so much of their time to the service of the public.

A COMMISSIONER FOR ALL INDIA.

"I have recently received from General Dalton a letter in which he has asked me whether I should be prepared to accept the office of Commissioner for the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas in the Empire of India, and I have replied that it would give me great pleasure to do so if this proposal meets with approval by the Grand Priory. I wish to state here that should this appointment be decided upon, it would not be with any intention of depriving the various District Superintendents and Assistant Commissioners of their powers or in any way interfering with the internal management of the various Brigades and Divisions. The only advantage in having a Commissioner for all India would be with a view to co-ordinating our work, thus placing the Brigade on a firm and solid basis with a view to future developments which would be to the advantage not only of the Order of St. John but of the whole British Empire. In view of the possibilities of my being associated more internally with all of you in the immediate future, it has given me special pleasure that my first act in connection with the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas should be the presentation of Long Service Medals to the members of the Divisions in this excellently managed District, and I wish once again to express my thanks not only to Mr. Clark but also to the Honorary Secretaries of the different Divisions and the various members thereof."

The gathering terminated with three cheers to Sir Pardey.

FACTORY LABOUR PROBLEMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Your able leading article on "Factory Labour Problems," in the issue of the 26th November, 1915, reminds me of my own experience when I had an opportunity of visiting one of the biggest mills in Bombay, about a week ago and I am in a position to endorse strongly your statement that "the co-operation of the mill owners and the Government with a view to immediate action is necessary," if on no other grounds, at least on this that the workers are ignorant and weak and helpless. I believe that the mill-owners are losing a good deal through these ignorant labourers, the majority of whom do not seem to possess any sense of duty and who try to shirk the work as often as practicable, during the working hours. Whenever there is somebody to supervise these people, they seem to work diligently, but as soon as the supervision is off, the men become slack. If these people are treated with more sympathy, and if the mill-owners take some pains, in introducing educative influences, by founding some schools for the children, night schools for the adults, and recreations for everybody conneced with their factories, the tone of the labour will be improved, and the profits of the mill-owners, also increased. Some of the big spinning and weaving mills in Osaka, Japan, have even provided theatres for thir labouring people, and thus there is no wonder that, these labourers are more attached to their owners.

I am informed that, there are some institutions, which are trying to ameliorate the conditions of the labourers, in Bombay. As far as the results are concerned, it seems that the institutions have not yet gained influence with th proper persons. The mill-owners are the first persons who must be approached, and unless these institutions co-operate with them, there is not much chance of doing any appreciable good to the labouring community, which number about two hundred thousand persons, in cotton mills of Bombay alone.

The housing of the labourers on Parel side demands equally urgent attention from the capitalists as well as the mill-owners.

It is a pitiable sight to see eight or ten persons of all ages, huddled up together, in a room, hardly measuring 10 ft. by 10 ft. What might these people be doing during the wet weather must be imagined. If some houses are designed, according to the latest ideas brought by Professor Geddes, the well known town-planner, and his associates, much of the suffering of the labouring community, will be alleviated. The housing problem could be taken by the mill-owners, in conjunction with the wealthy and charitably inclined persons of Bombay, as a certain self-sacrifice is involved in this kind of undertaking.

Compulsory education of the children is really a very important thing, and the Government and the mill-owners and even common people all have to co-operate to bring the desideratum to an actuality.—Yours, etc.

J.

CHARGE OF CHEATING AGAINST A MADRAS PLEADER.

SUBPOENAS TO BANKING EXPERTS IN BOMBAY.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Nov. 29.

The case against Mr. M. R. Sundram Iyer, who is charged with cheating the Chartered Bank of India, was heard yesterday by Mr. Pelly, Chief Presidency Magistrate. The accused filed a written statement supplementing the oral statement he gave before the charge was framed. He also made an application to the magistrate to issue subpoenas to three banking experts in Bombay, so that their opinion as to the difference between a bill of exchange and a cheque might be recorded. An application was also made asking the Court to issue a subpoena to the Editor or Sub-Editor of the "Madras Mail," who, it was said, was required to prove the genuineness of some of the paragraphs appearing in the columns of their London letter. Mr. Scott and Mr. McKenzie were cross-examined and they identified the signatures on certain letters written by the ehad of the Chartered Bank in London. The case was then adjourned.

THE NECESSITY OF TOLERATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—With regard to the attitude of the Bombay and Madras Medical Councils towards the Ayurvedic system of medicine, I would request those two venerable bodies, to take into their wise consideration, the following extract from page 752 of No. 552, Vol. XCII, No. 6 for June 1914, from "The Practitioner," a *leading* monthly Medical Journal of London:—

"The following illustrates the result of septic absorption:—"

"A young officer returned from the East to Aldershot, and developed fever. A tropical disease specialist was first called in and suspected Malaria, but this was not confirmed. A fever expert was then consulted and he reported that the case would undoubtedly turn out to be typhoid. After two weeks this hypothesis was abandoned and a chest specialist appeared on the scene. He found no symptoms in the chest or elsewhere, but said he had no doubt tubercule was developing somewhere. The patient was up and walking about and feeling fairly well, but with a temperature between 100 deg. and 102 deg. A well-known consultant gave the opinion that there must be syphilis somewhere. When I was called in I found polypi and pus in the left ethmoidal region, and on cleaning this the patient's temperature fell to normal."

2. In my own case, out here in India, my experience of this hon. medical profession has often been equally disappointing. When I entered the service of Government many years ago, I was declared to be fit in every way and to be, by my appearance, of the age then stated by me. Some years later on I was examined twice for purposes of life assurance and my life was passed as a first-class one. Afterwards, when I was once suffering from lumbago, I was unfortunately invalided to pension on account of premature old age and failing eye-sight and yet within a short time of my retirement from service, I was found to have nothing organically wrong with my constitution and to possess powers of endurance better than most men of younger age. Further on, a Medical Board declared that I was suffering from "Intermittent alimentary glycosuria" and this was subsequently proved to be an error of judgment, by the fact of the six wounds of my surgical operations (two of double inguinal hernia and four minor ones) having healed by first intention. I think I am yet as energetic, active and vigorous as any ordinary young man, and feel sure I can be declared to be fit for service for a number of years more and also to possess an excellent organic system. I may add that the errors of judgment mentioned in this paragraph were committed by officers of no less rank than Colonel,—and the natural inference that can be drawn, from what has been stated above, is that the progressive medical science, so much boasted of by the profession, shows a pitiable imperfection.

3. While in service I remember to have seen many cases in which officers were recommended to be sent home on account of ill-health, after their applications for furlough or for leave on private affairs had been refused.

4. Lastly I may add that I have seen, published in small leaflets, the opinions of some of the most eminent men of the medical profession in America and England advising a complete abstinence from drugs in numerous cases which are so frequently treated by a majority of practitioners.

5. It cannot therefore be fairly denied, in view of the foregoing, that the natural presumption with regard to Ayurvedic or any other acknowledged system of medicine, must necessarily be in favor of toleration; and it is consequently hoped that the Medical Councils mentioned at the commencement of this letter will think twice before coming to a final decision on the question at issue. A persistence in their present line of conduct would amount to nothing short of highhandedness; and if the present law requires such an action on their part, they had better take steps to amend it rather than committing themselves to an act which would be so grossly prejudicial to public interest.

6. It is fortunate that there is at least one gentleman in Poona, (Vinayak Ramchandra Patwardhan, B.A., LL.B.) who knows both the Alopathic and the Ayurvedic systems very well; and who has proved the latter to be as efficatious as the former if not better according to the good old saying "the test of the pudding lies in the eating."—Yours, etc.,

N. R. SAHASRABUDDHE.

Poona, Nov. 26.

A well attended meeting was held on the 28th instant at the Anglo-Sanskrit School Hall, Bankipore, under the presidency of Mr. Sachidanand, Sinha, Bar-at-Law, to express sorrow and condolence at the death of Sir Henry Cotton and Sir P. M. Mehta. The meeting could not be held earlier owing to the Sonepur Fair and other holidays. It was well attended and Rai Bahadur Purendu Narain Singh, Mr. Mathuranath Singh, Mr. Parmeswar Lall, Nawab Sarfarz Hossain Khan and others took part.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

ROYAL YAKUTI

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends it is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system or strengthen the body, refresh the mental and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that much is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 30 pills Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
Rajkot, Kathiawar.

GURKHAS AT SARI BAIR

HOW THEY SAW THE DARDANELLES.

STORY OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

A description of the great attack made along the great Sari Bair ridge while the new British force was landing at Suvla Bay has been given by Captain C. E. W. Bean, the official Press representative with the Oversea Forces in the Dardanelles. He writes:—

The whole range was spread out like a panorama with only a gully or two between—Hill 971, with his big round top ending in a more or less sheer sand-slope, as a man's pate slopes to his forehead—then, separated from him by the break into which this cliff fell, the other summits of the main range one after the other in succession—one which we will call the Nameless Peak, about 900 feet high, then Chunuk Bair, and then the lower summits, one after the other, until you came to the old Anzac position away on the extreme right.

The New Zealand Infantry was ordered to attack the main ridge from its position on the spur, in conjunction with a battalion of Gurkhas. The only way was across a shoulder or neck only thirty or forty yards wide. As the Auckland Battalion came across the neck a very heavy fire descended on it from the north, but they went on until they reached a Turkish trench about 200 yards from the crest, in which they held on. I believe that fifteen men actually managed to reach the Turkish trench on the summit. They never came back. The Gurkha attack was checked at the edge of the slope. By mid-day the attack had clearly reached its limit.

Next morning the Gurkhas, who had established themselves at a point 150 yards below the crest of the Nameless Peak farther north, were to assault the Nameless Peak itself, while five British battalions, under Brigadier-General Baldwin, marched out from the cover of the position which New Zealand and the Glouchesters had gained farther south, and moved against the stretch of summit that lay between the two.

It was well after daylight when the guns of the warships and of the artillery, which had been landing shell after shell on to the crest line, abruptly ceased their bombardment. The Fifth Gurkhas with the South Lancashires in line with them, advanced up the ridge. The low scrub made it impossible to run—you could only force your way through it waist-high as a man wades through the surf. They came nearer and nearer to the top, losing very few men. Before them, through the scrub, ran a shallow newly-dug Turkish trench. They jumped on to the low earth parapet. And there below them spread itself out a new world.

A GLIMPSE OF THE ENEMY.

In the foreground the top of the ridge fell away from them—one or two fairly gentle folds before it dipped into the ravine. Down the nearer of these folds, hopping, jumping, clambering through the scrub, was the Turkish company—about 200 men—which had held the trench over which the Gurkhas were standing. Farther down the slope another 200 or so—obviously the supports, who had not been unnerved by the bombardment, and were waiting a little below the firing-line. And away and beyond them all was the view that had been hidden from the Australians and New Zealanders all these long months. There it was, all spread out below them—the long white thread of the main road down the peninsula, with the traffic of a large army coming and going along it—motor-cars, wagons, traffic of all sorts. And over beyond it all, glistening in the light of the morning, the long ribbon of the Dardanelles.

As they stood and looked a shower of high-explosive shell descended on the trench. Missile after missle rushed down upon it and blew great showers of earth and men into the air. The line of men on the parapet wavered and fell back. A few brave officers and one or two men remained. But the Turkish supports below had seen the check. They pushed on up the hill. And before the line could be rallied the Turks were up again in their old trench. General Baldwin's column of British troops had been delayed in the tangled country—General Baldwin was killed as he led his column—and the attack for that day was ended.

This left our line more or less advanced along the slope of the ridge below the Nameless Summit and on the crest at Chunuk Bair, where the New Zealand Brigade was still hanging on. It was now Tuesday evening, and the New Zealand Infantry had been fighting continuously since Friday night. That evening and during the hours of the night the New Zealand Infantry was relieved, two British battalions being put in. The Wellington Battalion had taken up the ridge in the grey of dawn two mornings before. From the time when they put their first foot forward not one unwounded man had returned.

That morning at the hour of dawn the Turks threw a tremendously heavy counter-attack against the British battalions holding the summit. Line after line of men came over the crest just north of Chunuk Bair. Outlined against the morning sky, they seemed to be coming over shoulder to shoulder, seven or eight lines of them one after the other. And then followed one of the most terrible scenes of slaughter that has been seen in this campaign.

THE RED HARVEST.

Those Turks had, as a matter of fact, been caught by some of our batteries on the rear slope of the ridge before they ever reached the crest. That may really have accounted in some degree for the way in which the lines came over the hill one on top of the other in the closest formation that has been seen here since the days of the first landing. As they came over the top every gun and machine-gun on the sea and in the foothills seemed to get on to them. The lines went down, as one Turk said afterwards, like swathes before the reaper.

A few Turks could still be seen at about two o'clock, hopping desperately into any cover that suggested itself. Out of at least three or four thousand who came over the ridge only twos and threes got back—probably not 500 in all. But the attack had one result. It had driven the garrison down from the trenches which Wellington and the Gloucesters had won on the summit of Chunuk Bair, and back on to the high spur 500 yards distant which New Zealand had won the first night.

The lines were now beginning to coagulate into the two settled rows of opposing trenches in which every modern battle seems to end. The Gurkhas were withdrawn from the advanced lines they still retained below the Nameless Peak in order to ensure a safer line along the supurs. The British had won their base to the north of us at Suvla Bay. And the Australians and New Zealanders had about quadrupled the size of their holding in Gallipoli.

INTERNED ALLIES' OFFICERS.

THE CAMP AT HALLE.

The British Press Bureau has issued a communication received by Dr. Page from the American Ambassador in Berlin respecting the conditions prevailing at the officers' camp at Halle.

The Ambassador recalls that on the occasion of his two previous visits he was informed that he could not speak to the British officers in English and out of the hearing of the camp authorities. On those two occasions, therefore, he left the camp without making an inspection. His Excellency continues:

The impressions which I got of the camp on July 30 were, on the whole, far from favourable. The conditions were very much the same as those described in Mr. Jackson's report of April 1. Officers were housed in rooms containing as many as fifty-two persons, and none of the rooms struck me as being particularly clean. It is true that certain minor improvements have taken place, but conditions in general remain much as they were. The situation of the camp, in the midst of a city, is not attractive, but I do not think it is unhealthy. The enclosure for exercise leaves much to be desired, and there seem to be no facilities for exercising other than walking. . . . There were many complaints in regard to the amount of time which letters written in the camp take to reach their destination, and have also heard from other sources that such letters are often not posted at Halle, in many cases, until considerably over the usual ten days.

"If I were in a position to inform the German Government that German officers in England are transferred from one camp to another at their own request," adds the Ambassador, "I should be hopeful of obtaining the same privilege for British officers here."

AN AUSTRIAN CAMP.

As the castle which was formerly used for housing the civilians interned at Grossau, in Austria, has now been abandoned, and the camp changed, a further report has been submitted by a representative of the United States Embassy at Berlin, and this was also issued by the Press Bureau. The new camp is situated among the hills in the Waidhofen district, Lower Austria, and is about 450 metres above sea level. There are 253 civilians, all men, interned there—67 British, 48 French, 80 Italians, 45 Russians, 9 Serbians, and 4 Belgians. The British are housed separately from the other prisoners in a new frame building, consisting of one large well lighted and ventilated room.

Sir Edward Grey has requested Dr. Page to ask Mr. Penfield specially to draw the attention of the Austro-Hungarian Government to the condition of the latrines, and to the insufficiency of washing accommodation.

A MISSING SOLDIER.

The father of a soldier in the Artillery received, a few weeks ago, a communication from his son's commanding officer stating that a shell had burst near the man, and that, as no trace could be found of him subsequently, it must be presumed that he was blown to pieces.

The family had been in black for six weeks, when the father received a postcard from his son saying that he was alive and well, and a prisoner in Germany! The assumption is that the man was blown from the British trenches into those of the Germans, without a scratch!

K. B. JOSHI & Co.

CENTURY BUILDING

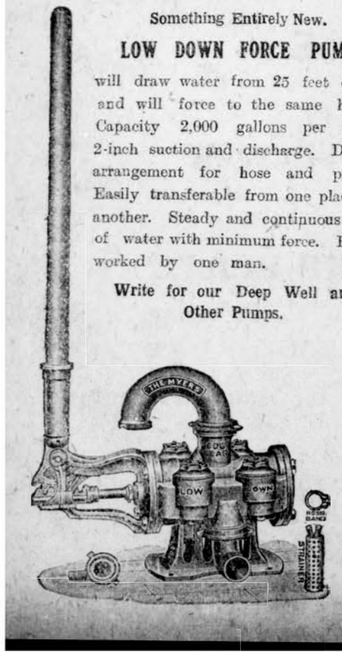
No. 321, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Something Entirely New.

LOW DOWN FORCE PUMP

will draw water from 25 feet depth and will force to the same height Capacity 2,000 gallons per hour. 2-inch suction and discharge. Double arrangement for hose and piping. Easily transferable from one place to another. Steady and continuous flow of water with minimum force. Easily worked by one man.

Write for our Deep Well and Other Pumps.



PRICE Rs. 55.

"RATS OF THE DEEP."

TRIAL TRIP IN A SUBMARINE.

FIFTY FEET UNDER WATER.

A highly interesting description is given in a recent issue of the "Public Ledger," Philadelphia, of a trial voyage made in a submarine, stated to be intended for use in European waters, at Quincy, Massachusetts. The writer first describes the preparations for a "static dive," and says:

"Every man to his station now. Stand by!" shouts the skipper. The 15 men of the crew are distributed through the submarine, each man at his post. One at a time now the valves are opened and the water rushes into the tanks. There are three ballast tanks, two trimming tanks, an auxiliary tank, an adjusting tank and several other receptacles. The submarine is so built that water taken into one tank can be blown into another the length of the vessel simply by the manipulation of levers and pumps under the thumb of the engineers. We are now engaged in the process of "trimming."

"All ready now," shouts the Captain. And in another minute, "Take 300 lb. into the forward trimming tank." The valve is opened and the rush of swirling water can be heard. The submarine commences to settle forward.

"Pump 200 lb. into the trimming tank aft," shouts the skipper. The man aft repeats the order. The orders and repeating of orders sound like the chanting of a litany. The Captain keeps on filling and emptying tanks. "Blow 200 out of the adjusting," means that much water is blown out of one of the tanks by the force of compressed air. The process continues until the vessel is submerged on an even keel and finally floats in a sort of state of "suspended animation."

THROUGH THE PERISCOPE.

Nothing but the sea stretches in every direction save for the far-away coastline. Now we see our floating prison settling in the water. She goes down gradually by the head. Foot by foot we drop closer to the water. As a matter of fact we are actually under the water and looking out over the surface through the periscope. Another minute and the waves come up to meet us—and we are gone! The periscopes are under and we are down 25ft.

Below the conning tower they are manipulating the tanks. The process is something like balancing a carpenter's level. The depth dial alone tells us how deep we have submerged. All hands are intent upon the slim little black indicator. All at once the hand begins spinning rapidly and we begin going down fast. The foot marks fly by the indicator and stop with a jerk at 42. The keel of the vessel is 12ft. below the indicator hand, and that means that we are down 54ft.

Not until after the trip was all over did we know—that is the unsophisticated passenger—that the submarine had suddenly tilted "off balance" and slid down to the bottom of the harbour entrance.

But on the next trial the static dive was successfully negotiated, and we floated 30ft. down, balanced like an acrobat on two legs of a chair. At this juncture we tried a "safety first" device which has been adopted on all submarines. The captain set a trip contrivance at 35ft. This meant that when we had submerged to a depth of 35ft. the mechanism would trip and send the vessel up to the surface in a jiffy. Again the tanks and valves are adjusted and we settle downwards. At 33 we are still sinking—at 34 still going. As the indicator hand moves from 34 to 35 there is a sudden clutching some where in the vitals of the submarine, a jolt all over, and the indicator hand starts going the other way.

In less than 30 seconds going at elevator speed, we are lifted out of the depths as though some supernatural power had reached down suddenly and turn us from the bed of the ocean. This "gripper" can be set at any depth, and unless the submarine has been disabled, is as sure as the sun.

After the static dive we come up again and, very frankly, there is some sense of relief to the uninitiated. What would have happened if our boat had stayed down on the bottom? If no rescuers had come to our aid each man would have been shunted up into the conning tower in turn, the air pressure turned on, the hatchway opened, and the man "blown out." If he had a good heart he might have reached the surface—and then have had to swim for life. Only one man, so far as is known, has ever tried being shot out of a submarine torpedo tube. He survived.

THE SWISH OF THE TORPEDO.

The firing of torpedoes is an interesting process. Four tubes are loaded and four more torpedoes carried inside the forward compartment. We are going to fire four and load four while running at full speed. The chief gunner's mate and his crew seal the breeches and make all ready for firing. The actual firing is done by the Commander on the conning tower. Through spaces marked off on the periscope glass and with the aid of mathematical range-finders he has them aimed at the required angle.

Little red lights glow to tell him when the tubes are ready for firing. At the exact moment desired he pulls a lever. Down below there is as wishing sound as the torpedo is discharged, followed by the swirl of the water as it fills the empty torpedo chamber. Looking through the periscope you see the torpedo jump to the surface a few yards ahead of the bow and veer straight ahead at a speed faster than the submarine, leaving behind it the tell-tale wake which transatlantic voyagers have noted the last few months. In less than 2 minutes the four torpedoes are discharged. In this case they are "blanks" so far as explosives are concerned, but each is propelled by its own mechanism after it has been discharged from the submarine.

The torpedo tubes are filled with water, which rushed in when the blow caps were opened. The water is pumped into one of the auxiliary tanks, the breeches flung open, and in a few minutes more the remaining four torpedoes are swung along travelling rail platforms and jammed into the empty tubes. In less than 10 minutes it is possible to fire eight torpedoes. And if our aim has been good, eight of the "enemy's" ships are in Davy Jones's locker.

They say the English have devised traps to catch the German "rats of the deep." It is true that submarines can be enmeshed in wire and rammed by destroyers and blown up by mines, but it's a safe bet that Uncle Sam and England are going to keep right on building submarines, since they have proved their worth as auxiliaries in coast defence. One submarine costs £100,000, and a single sting from its torpedo tongue can lay low a £2,400,000 Dreadnought.

HUNS' TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

FRENCH DOCTOR'S STORY.

"The British Review" contains a report—hitherto unpublished—made to the French authorities by a military doctor, who has returned to France after having been a prisoner of war in Germany for over six months. The report shows in the most convincing manner the truth of the charges which have been brought against the Germans in regard to the treatment of the wounded who are so unfortunate as to fall into their hands. The doctor who makes the report says:

"Our ambulance had been installed at Fosse, in the Ardennes, on the evening of Aug. 30, 1914. We had passed that night and the whole day of the 31st in attending to a large number of wounded. About nine o'clock in the evening an order was received to retire immediately, leaving in the charge of a doctor such of the wounded as could not be moved. Of these there were about 200, and I was the medical officer told off for the duty. Four orderlies who had volunteered to remain with me constituted my staff. . . . I visited the barns where the wounded lay, and gave the order that under no pretext whatsoever were they to leave their place of shelter, telling them at the same time to preserve strict silence and remain perfectly calm when the Germans arrived. I displayed in the most conspicuous manner possible the Red Cross flag on all places which contained wounded. Having taken these precautions, I awaited the arrival of the enemy. . . . .

On Sept. 1 a patrol of Uhlans entered the village.

"I went forward to meet them. They pointed out to me the officer in command. I told him that Fosse had been evacuated by our troops, and that I had been left behind in charge of 200 wounded, on whose behalf I claimed his protection. The officer replied that the wounded were nothing to him (his actual expression was of a very much stronger and less refined nature); that the German troops were about to attack the village. I represented to him that the men with me were defenceless, and were protected by the Geneva Convention, and begged him to explain the position to his commanding officer.

SHOT AND TIED TO A TREE.

'He replied that I might go and meet the German troops if I chose, but that I must do so at my own risk and peril, as he would be responsible for nothing, seeing that we had fired on them. I indignantly protested against this lie. . . . . On the road, about 150 metres ahead, a company of infantry was drawn up formed in fours, with their officers in front. As soon as they saw me they covered me with their rifles. I continued to advance, waving my handkerchief and pointing to my Red Cross badge. When I got within speaking distance they called out to me to throw up my hands. I obeyed, and continued to advance with my hands held up above my head. Several shots were fired, and I fell to the ground, a bullet having hit me above the right knee. A moment afterwards I was brutally dragged to my feet and violently beaten. My legs were pierced in three places by bayonet thrusts. The officers put their revolvers to my throat, calling out, 'You are assassins. You fired upon us just now. You killed one of our doctors with his orderlies, who were picking up our wounded. You shall be shot, you and all your soldiers.'"

The doctor was tied to a tree and told that he would be shot within half an hour, but his life was saved by a volley fired from the other side of the village, which caused the Germans to advance hurriedly in that direction. He managed to disengage himself, and returned, to find the village in the hands of the Germans. His treatment was fairly correct, and he was finally sent to Stenay with a convoy of wounded.

THE WOMEN OF FRANCE.

TRIBUTE TO MISS EDITH CAVELL.

French ladies, including Madame Adam, Madame A. Daudet, Mlle. Deroulede, the Marquise de Ganay, the Duchess d'Uzes, Madame Viviani, Madame Emile Zola, Comtesse Greffulhe, and Madame Poincare, send the following message: "Sisters of England—The women of France unite with you in an expression of horror, admiration, and indignation in the presence of the martyrdom of Edith Cavell. We want you to know that our soldiers are as resolute as your noble volunteers to avenge an innocent victim and pattern of patriotism. Edith Cavell united in herself the highest of those qualities which we admire in you all. She went to her doom like a true Englishwoman, quietly, piously, proudly. She is our sister also, and we shall love you, Sisters of England, better through her, and praise England, which brings forth such daughters. Her memory will give us women of England and women of France energy to endure to the end the heaviest burthens of a war which will free the world and bring to justice a people of torturers."

Variety of Uses.

The uses to which **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE** can be put are innumerable.

At Luncheon, Dinner or Supper, it is the ideal sauce for *Roast Meats, Fish, Game, Cheese, Salad, etc.*

In the Kitchen, it is indispensable to the cook for flavouring *Soups, Stews, Gravies, Minced Meat, etc.*

In India, a favourite "Pick-me-up" is Lea & Perrins' Sauce with *Soda-water.*

Lea & Perrins

The Original and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE.

"Saves Sleepless Nights and Doctors' Bills."

77, Bolton Street, Brixham,

SIRS, 16*th December*, 1914.

I feel I must write and say what Woodward's Gripe Water has been worth to me. I am a mother of four children, my oldest 13, my youngest now 3 months, and he is a happy, bonny boy. I was advised to use it for my first baby as she was a poor sickly child and before she took one bottle you could see her grow. Everyone now speaks of my baby as a fine boy. He had little convulsions when a fortnight old and I gave him a few drops of Gripe Water and he has had no attack since, and all four of my children have cut their teeth without any trouble, so I would strongly advise every mother to use Woodward's Gripe Water as it saves sleepless nights and doctors' bills. I am, yours truly, Mrs. J. BARTLETT.

WOODWARD'S GRIPE WATER

Quickly relieves the pain and distress caused by the numerous familiar ailments of childhood.

INVALUABLE DURING TEETHING.

WOODWARD'S GRIPE WATER is a remedy of Peculiar Value for Ailments of British Babies born in India and the Tropics.

English Price, 1/1½. Registered Trade Mark—"GRIPE WATER."

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT OUR

X'MAS SALE

NOW IN AT FULL SWING

BESSHO & Co.

—HORNBY ROAD—

DAINTY JAPANESE X'MAS CARDS AND TOYS, FRAMES AND PICTURES, FANCY JEWELLERY BOXES, TEA AND COFFEE SETS, TOILET SETS, FLOWER STANDS AND VASES, SILK KIMONOS, BLOUSES, SOCKS, etc.

DISCOUNTS FROM 10 TO 20%

—FROM ALL DEPT.—

EXPERIENCE VS. TROPICAL DISEASE.

ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza, and he will tell you to get Batliwalla's!! His experience has proved that Batliwalla's beats the disease.

Ask your dealer for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills. Re. 1 each.

Batliwalla's Tonic-Pills, for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of over-wrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

Batliwalla's Tooth-Powder is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal," and English antiseptic drugs. Annas. 4 each.

Batliwalla's Ring-Worm Ointment cures Ring-worm, Dhobies Itch, etc., in a day. As. 4 each.

Batliwalla's Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 gr. & 2 grs. in bottles of 100 each at As. 12 & Re. 1 per bottle. May be had of all Dealers, or of

Dr. H. BATLIWALLA, SONS & Co. Lt. Warli Laboratory, DADAR, BOMBAY.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December, [illegible])

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly editors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:

Allen Building Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Manager.

DR. S. K. BURMAN'S

AGUE CURE.

The BEST and the SUREST REMEDY ever invented in the WORLD for effectively and radically giving a DEATH-BLOW to all sorts of MALARIAL and other complicated FEVERS attended with enlargement of LIVER or SPLEEN.

It is made of medicines specially congenial to Indian climate and habit and therefore it does not contain in its properties the worst features of so many Quinine mixed drugs sold all over the market. It is the result of Dr. Burman's vast experience in the field of medicine for a long time and consequently it can be safely recommended for your own case as well as for your friends and relatives.

Price:—Large phial 14 annas and small phial 8 annas. Postage extra.

Dr. S. K. BURMAN,

5, 6, TARACHAND DUTT'S STREET,
CALCUTTA, No. 9.

CENT OF ORIENTALS.

Otto Dilbahar

(*Registered*)

Fragrant, dainty and lasting, yet never overpowering but a subtle suggestion of Eastern Luxury and splendour.

Otto Dilbahar contains no spirit or alchohol but it is an essence of thousand flowers.

Try Otto Dilbahar and realise for yourself the daintiness of this charming perfume.

Price per small bottle Rs. 0-8-0
Price per Medium bottle Rs. 0-12-0
Price per Large bottle Rs. 2-0-0
Perfumed card one anna extra. V.P. Extra
P. S.—When buying see the name carefully
OTTO DILBAHAR,
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO
Jumma Musjid, Market, BOMBAY.

Always Use
CARIBONUM CARBON PAPERS
AND
TYPEWRITER RIBBONS
They are thoroughly BRITISH made by BRITISH hands
by BRITISH labour with BRITISH Capital.
"DEFIANCE" carbon papers Rs. 4-8 a box of 100 sheets.
"RIBBONS" @ Rs. 2-4 each or Rs. 21 per dozen.
Samples free on application to—
EMPIRE TYPEWRITER AGENCY
281, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S
PIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/-.
MARTIN, Chemist. SOUTHAMPTON. ENGLAND.

SMART TAILORING
All New Goods to pick from.
A visit will pay you.
DANN & CO.,
Tailors and Outfitters
Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Branch—Watson's Hotel.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!
Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's
HEALTH LITERATURE.
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
30/2, Harrison Road, Calcutta

THE SUBMARINE DETECTOR.

AMERICAN ENGINEER'S NEW INVENTION.

PRESENCE BETRAYED BY SOUND WAVES.

The submarine has long depended for its defensive powers on the fact that, travelling below the surface of the water, it was invisible to the crews of surface ships, says a contemporary. Thus it can approach its target without attracting attention to itself and, at the opportune moment, after raising the periscope a trifle above the water to secure its bearings and manoeuvre into the most favourable position for attacking the enemy fire a torpedo at a fairly close range.

But while the submarine may be invisible when so desired, it is not noiseless, and therein lies its weak point which has now been made use of in a system for betraying the presence of underwater craft. Not only it is possible at the present time to detect submarines at a considerable distance away, but the same apparatus employed for that purpose can also be used to determine in what direction the craft may be travelling as well as its probable speed. Thus the great advantage of this type of fighting vessel—the very one that is its raison *d'etre—has* at last been nullified by causing the ear to detect what the eye cannot.

Since the German submarines entered their unprecedented campaign against the English and French shipping, experts in the latter country have been at work in experimenting with devices for detecting the presence of submarines. But they encountered only slight success. Microphones of various patterns placed in the water caused the detection of revolving submarine propellers several miles distant—but so with the steamer propellers and those of battleships, cruisers, destroyers, motor boats and other craft, not to mention the washing of the water against the nearly shore and thousands of other undesirable sounds. In the babel of sound the original objective was completely lost track of, hence the aforesaid slight success.

MR. DUBILIER'S EXPERIMENTS.

At this stage of the experimenting William Dubilier, an American electrical engineer with numerous wireless telephone and wireless telegraph inventions to his credit, at that time in France on the mission of installing wireless telegraph apparatus on aircraft, was called upon to aid in the solving of the submarine detector problem, Dubilier went to Cherbourg an important French port on the English Channel, where he found Professor Tissot of the French Academy of Science hard at work on the detector system.

It is obvious to anyone familiar with electricity and sound waves that the problem of evolving a successful microphone system for detecting the presence of submarines by noises peculiar to these craft was a most difficult one. Yet unless the obstacles are actually met with, it is impossible to form an accurate conception of the great amount of thought and ingenuity that had to be enlisted in evolving a satisfactory apparatus.

In the earlier experiments the French simply placed waterproof microphones below the surface of the water for the purpose of gathering the sound waves and listening to them by means of telephone receivers. At first the sound waves emitted by the propellers of submarines were those sought, but there were found to resemble so closely those of other craft that they could not be relied upon. Fortunately for the experimenters it was discovered in the course of the tests that the underwater craft were sources of sound waves of exceedingly high frequency, quite distinctive from any other sub-aqueous sound. While the cause of the high pitched sound is known to the inventors, it cannot be divulged since it would then be possible for German submarine constructors to eliminate the source of the tell-tale sound waves and thus render void the purpose of the detector installations.

ELIMINATION OF UNDESIRABLE SOUNDS.

Even with characteristic and totally different sound waves available for the detection of underwater craft, there still remained the elimination of all other waves by the experimenters so that the remaining desired sounds would be available for the determination of the distance traversed by the waves, as well as whether or not the submarine was in motion and if so in what direction it was travelling. While this may seem a quite simple problem, it required several months of careful experimenting and research work in developing suitable resonance tubes for filtering out all undesirable sounds, as wells as a tikker or interrupter arrangement to further eliminate all but the desired waves. The tikker device, it is explained by Dubilier, causes only the peaks of the desired sound waves to be heard in the telephone receivers that are used with the apparatus. Many electrical problems had to be solved in connection with the tikker device and its circuit, among them a means of bringing the interruptions in phase with the incoming waves.

The submarine boat placed at the disposal of the inventors by the French government and used in the experiments was detected several miles away by using the apparatus alone. However, it was found advisable to increase the range of the detector system several fold and this was readily accomplished by the introduction of a De Forest audion amplifier between the apparatus and the telephone receivers, ultimately resulting in a range of 55 miles.

MILITARY VALUE OF THE INVENTION.

The military value of the submarine detector-system now used by France and England naturally prevents the disclosure of important details regarding the apparatus and its exact method of operation. However, it is learned that a number of special microphones are lowered into the water to a depth of several fathoms at each station. They are usually arranged in a semi-circle facing out to sea. One connection from each microphone is made to a common wire, while the other connection from each microphone is brought to one point of a multi-contact switch. Each microphone is so placed as to receive sound waves best in one direction. Accordingly, by listening to the sounds received by the different microphones, slowly moving the switch over the several contracts, the operator can determine from the microphone that responds the loudest the direction of the submarine. While the manner of denoting the direction in which a submarine may be travelling is not disclosed, it is safe to assume that this is determinated by the decreasing of the volume of sound affecting one transmitter and the increasing of the sound volume in another, indicating that the submarine is leaving one microphone zone and entering another. The arrangements for determining the distance between the shore and the hostile submarine are not revealed. The system is not available for use on vessels because of its extreme sensitivity.

There are said to be a large number of installations for the detection of submarines along the coast of England, Scotland and Ireland, and along the French coast bordering on the English Channel and extending as far west as the Bay of Biscay. These installations or stations are spaced at suitable intervals and provided with means for advising fast torpedo boat destroyers and armed motor boats of the presence of hostile submarines. Of the latter type of craft it is reported that some 2,000 are in use in the waters of the British Isles. These boats are capable of high speeds and are of such light draft that torpedoes are of no avail against them. They are sufficiently armoured to withstand the fire of the guns carried by the latest German submarines.

THE ZOUAVE'S DOG.

STORY OF A MONGREL.

Maison Blanche, near Nogent-sur-Marne, writes the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," was a madhouse in peace-time. The inmates have all been removed to Brittany, and Maison Blanche now houses 750 French soldiers who have lost their limbs fighting for their country. Hundreds of them are without legs, but they deem themselves lucky, and the most pitied are those who have lost their arms. Friends who have motor-cars take out these men, and the gaiety and cheeriness of the men being shown Paris is pathetic. A workshop has been started in the hospital, and the energy and ingenuity of many of the cripples is astonishing. Here is one man who has lost both legs, his right hand and his left hand except the thumb, and he makes now some small livelihood by painting pottery, holding the brush between his thumb and the stump of his left hand. Another, who was a stonemason and sculptor, now models in plaster with his left hand, and with the help of three or four comrades who still have both arms turns out enough work to bring in 10f. a day for each man of the small association.

But there is also a dog at Maison Blanche, and he is the men's hero. He lives there with a crippled Zouave, his master. The Zouave was in Algeria when the war broke out, and insisted on bringing his dog with him to France and to the front. The dog was wich him in the trenches. One night the Zouave, a sergeant, went out reconnoitring with six men. A heavy shell burst and buried the seven soldiers under a mass of earth. The Zouave's dog missed his master, went out, found the place, dug through the earth with his paws, and got down to his master. The Zouave had a shrapnel wound in his leg. The dog licked the wound and thereby, the surgeons afterwards said, prevented gangrene. When he had found his master and the six men the dog set up howls.

Now, the Zouave's dog was a great poacher and good at catching hares. A party of stretcher-bearers behind the trenches heard the dog barking and yelping, and said: "The Zouave's dog has got another hare We might as well go out and fetch it." They went, found the Zouave and the six men, and brought them all back safely. The Zouave, in a hospital where he was amputated, asked for his dog, and threatened to let himself die if the dog was not brought. After that the dog slept on his bed. The Zouave is now well, thought a cripple, and lives with his dog at Maison Blanche. The animal wears a silver collar and medal, presented to him by the Blue Cross. He is a curious dog to look at.. I asked the Zouave what breed he was, and he said: "I think there is something of a pointer in him and also a dash of fox terrier, with a third strain I cannot make out." But, mongrel though he be, he has admirably intelligent eyes, and he is an heroic mongrey.

WOMEN MUNITION WORKERS.

Mrs. Pankhurst, speaking at the London Pavilion, reiterated her statement, made "on the authority of Mr. Lloyd George," that all women employed in making munitions were to be paid in future a minimum time rate of £1 a week. She read a letter received from the private secretary of the Minister of Munitions as follows: "Arrangements are being made that in all national factories under the Ministry of Munitions the standard time-rate wage for women over 18 years of age shall be 20s a week. When the women get on to piecework they will earn more. Piece-rate is usually reckoned so that the amount may be 50 per cent. more than the standard time-rate. We are recommending the adoption of this arrangement in controlled establishments." Thus there was, she said, no qualification that the rate would apply only to those women who were replacing men in work hitherto done by men, as had been suggested.

INFLUENZA COLDS AND COUGHS

The World-approved Remedy is Veno's Lightning Cough Cure.

Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is the safest and quickest remedy ever devised for Influenza, colds and coughs. It is on a different plan altogether to ordinary cough preparations. It does not suppress the cough by dulling with narcotics the sense of irritation. On the contrary it enables the system to throw off the malady by strengthening and stimulating every organ tube and surface concerned with respiration. The efficacy and purity of Veno's Lightning Cough Cure are alike guaranteed. No hand touches Veno's Lightning Cough Cure throughout its manufacture; it is prepared in silver-lined vessels and packed automatically. Taken according to directions Veno's Lightning Cough Cure will cure an ordinary cold in one night, and overcome the worst attack of influenza so thoroughly that all danger of after effects is avoided. It is equally effective in other forms of bronchial troubles, as bronchitis, wheezing, hoarseness, old chronic coughs, and catarrhal affections. In homes unnumbered throughout the British Empire Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is the established family remedy. It contains no narcotics no dangerous drugs of any kind, but depends for its efficacy upon lung-strengthening ingredients which restore health to the breathing organs naturally, and thus cure by natural means. It is, therefore, equally suitable for old or young, from infancy to extreme age. Merit has won for Veno's the largest sale in the world.

Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is the cheapest of all Cough remedies, and the ideal family medicine. If its price were rupees instead of annas it could not be made better. No amount of money can procure a more effective preparation.

Awarded Grand Prix and Gold Medal International Health Exhibition, Paris, 1910,
Purity is Guaranteed. Made and Packed Automatically, and Never Touched by Hand.

VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH CURE

Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is the safest and surest remedy for
COUGHS AND COLDS, BRONCHITIS, LUNG TROUBLES, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT,
Price, As. 12
WEAK CHEST, NASAL CATARRH, CHILDREN'S COUGHS, BLOOD SPITTING, BAD BREATHING,

Larger size, Rs. 1-8, contains 2½ times the quantity.

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Dealers throughout India. Any chemist or dealer can procure it for you on short notice Be sure you ask for Veno's Lightning Cough Cure, and refuse all substitutes.

DIETZ NEW "VESTA" R. R. LANTERN

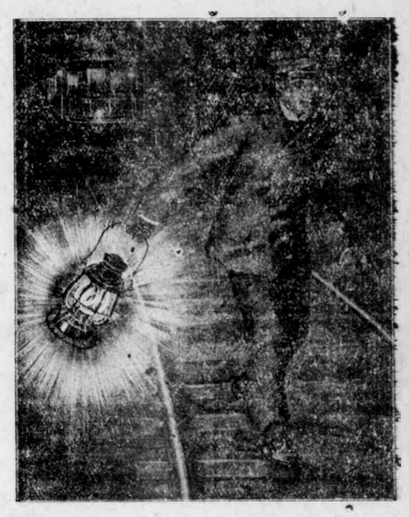
A MODERN MONEY SAVER!

The Dietz new "Vesta" Lantern is giving satisfaction to many different steam Railroads, Tunnel Companies, subways and harbor transportation companies in the United States. Has been for years the Government standard for Army and Navy use.

The use of these Lanterns will save considerable wastage of oil and burning materials.

The users, specially the **Railroad Officials**, should note how the Dietz "Vesta", burning Kerosine, saves money while giving three times the light of the Signal Oil Lantern.

TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.



Extensively Stocked by :—

HEPTOOLA SALEBHOY & Co.

SHIPCHANDLERS, HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
GOVERNMENT, RAILWAY AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS.
327, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!

TREACHER & Co., Ltd.

OUR ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

NOW ON

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

JEWELLERY, SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATE

CHINA AND GLASS, GYMKHANA KIT, RIFLES, STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS, TOILET PREPARATIONS, AND PERFUMES.

In spite of the prices of all articles having advanced considerably since the outbreak of the War; we are offering our stock considerably

BELOW CATALOGUE PRICE.

DO NOT MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

FOR CHRISTMAS ONLY

SMART

SINGLE BREASTED LOUNGE SUITS.

LATEST STYLES.

A Choice Range of new Patterns and Colours.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER.

Fancy and Striped Cashmere Suits Rs. 30 and 35.

Fancy Tweed Suits Rs. 30 and 35.

Flannels in Large Varieties from Rs. 25 and 30.

Indigo Navy Blue Serge Suits Rs. 30, 35 and 40.

Ponjee and China Silk Suits Rs. 25, 30 and 35.

Best Indian hand made Silk Suit Rs. 21.

Real Mercerised Tussore in all Shades Rs. 15-8 a Suit.

Holland and Linen Rs. 12-8 a Suit.

Best White Cricketing Flannls Rs. 10, 11 & 12 a Pair of Trousers.

Please Note :—If 2 Suits Ordered at a time 1 Coat and Trouser Hangers will be given free.

The New Bombay Tailoring Co.

Opp. Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

293, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

When doctor says "No Solid Food"

try Mellin's—because Mellin's Food, whether prepared in the usual way or used as the basis for other light dishes, is so easy of assimilation that full nourishment is afforded without any tax upon the digestion.

Mellin's Food is free from starch, is prepared instantly, and needs no cooking.

The splendid nutritive value of Mellin's Food is endorsed by medical men in all quarters of the world.

Mellin's Food

An invaluable little Booklet entitled "Dainty Diet," containing many appetising recipes appropriate to the "No Solid Food" stage, together with sample of Mellin's Food, will be sent free on receipt of 2 anna stamps by **Messrs. Latham, Abercrombie & Co. Bombay**

Mellin's Food, Ltd. (India Branch) London, E.

"GOOD ENOUGH" WON'T DO for a watch. If you need a watch at all, you Need the best watch you can buy. Fortunately the price of the "OMEGA"—the watch of matchless merit—places it within the reach of all.

ABRECHT & CO.
Sole Agents for India & Burma.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—289 HORNBY ROAD, OPP. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

LEACH & WEBORNY

CIVIL, MILITARY AND LADIES' TAILORS, DYERS & CHEMICAL CLEANERS

BOMBAY, POONA & BUSRA

By appointment to H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

A. SYDNEY SMITH, *Sole Proprietor.*

What makes bread rise?

The safe and certain way to make bread and cakes rise well—to make them light and wholesome, and evenly baked all through—is to use

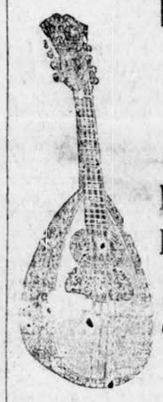
"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark)

The SURE raising powder.

It is wonderful what a variety of delicious little buns and pastry can be made quite easily and inexpensively in the "Paisley" way.

Add one part to 8 parts of ordinary flour. Mix well dry. Made by Brown & Polson, of Corn Flour fame.

A post card to Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., Lyon's Range, Calcutta, will bring you the "Brown & Polson" Book of 73 Recipes, gratis and post free.



PIANOS & ORGANS

MUSIC

Stringed Instruments of all kinds

Military Band Instruments & Appurtenances

Fresh strings of best quality every second Mail

SOUNDY & Co. BOMBAY.

(Established over 56 years)

SUCCESS IN LIFE

is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEYS "NERVIGOR"

of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co. Ltd., Croydon, London.

Use . . . .

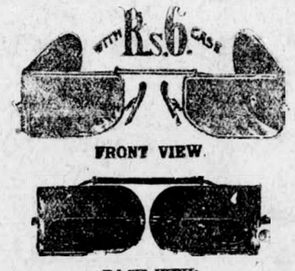
"The Amulet"

Glare Protector, For Cool Clear Vision

(Protected in England and India by His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.)

With neutral tinted Lenses.

PRICE



FRONT VIEW.

BACK VIEW,

Showing Detachable Ear Adjustments.

With Amber tinted Lenses and side pieces Rs. 15
Rayophyll " " " Rs. 15.

Saves a host of trouble.

SOLE INVENTORS & PATENTEES

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians and Contractors to His Majesty's Government

Cairo, Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Simla Madras & Rangoon.

12, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

Can also be obtained from Wheeler's Railway Book stalls

Is Baby strong?

The chief signs of childhood health are:—(1) A steady weekly increase in weight. (2) Colour in the cheeks and a firm condition of the flesh. (3) A good appetite. (4) Long, quiet sleeps. (5) General contentment and vigorous movements. (6) Easy Teething.

Weakly children regain health and strength when fortified by the magnificent healing and nourishing cod liver oil which alone is used for the preparation of SCOTT'S Emulsion. Your child will grow healthier, stronger and better in every way after a course of

SCOTT'S Emulsion

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists.

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

BACON

ON CUT

Best Wiltshire Middles

AND

Finest Boneless Bacon.

Rs. 1-4 per lb.

MONGINI BROTHERS

62, Esplanade Road. BOMBAY

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2 per case
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2 per case
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 2 2 per case
Devoes's Brilliant 125 deg. ...	5 0 2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg. ...	4 15 2 per case
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk Order books supplied gratis on application.

MANAGER.

WICKLESS BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES.

(Only a few reasons why Preferred and so Popular).

It is far Superior to any stove wit Wick.

Most Economical because it has no Wick

No Soot or Smell because it is Wickless

Takes any grade of Kerosine oil and produces a powerful Blue Flame

No Pump and hence the Safest.

Nothing to get out of order—a mechanical Perfection.

With one, two or three burners.

Baking Ovens to suit all sizes.

CLUBWALLA & Co., Ld., 17, CHURCH GATE STREET, **BOMBAY.**

An early morning cup of

VAN HOUTEN'S

cocoa

makes a good start for the day

Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN, for THE INDIAN NEWSPAPERS COMPANY, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.